The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,146 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Pekin	3800	600	A. Symons	19th Aug.
L. Sutlej	4194	700	A. H. Johnson	26th ,,
— Lombardy	3726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept.
L. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	9th ,,
M. Venetia	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th ,,
			FRIDAY.	
L. Ballarat	4763	760	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes	2991	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L. Rome	5013	1013	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
— Kizan	3726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
BRINDISI	3542	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA	3126	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moulle	19th	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

...ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...R ROUTE.

...TS from BOMBAY to ..., including the Continental ...d on favorable terms; and ...hree and six months. Tickets ... allow passengers to travel ...nd 2nd class by rail from ...

...ES ROUTE.

... BOMBAY for MAR... ...N direct every four weeks ... and the voyage to the for... ...19 days in fair weather (21 ... The Railway journey from ... about 27 hours. ...ea route or via Marseilles, ...cross the Continent:— Second Class Rs. 370, ... for particulars of which ...subject, apply to ... D. PARKER, ... P. and O. S. N. Co.

...LE ITALIANA. ...RUBATTINO. ... Mail Steamers ...Y on the 1st of each ...alling at ADEN ...AID, MESSINA ...ES, starting from ...BOMBAY. ...Marseilles. Rs. 500. ...Third Class respec... ...are allowed free. ... years, half fare. ...nt. ...be delivered in ...he extent allowed ...nt, is allowed to ...nd twelve months ...mers will leave ... 1st Sept. ...ween 10 and 11 ...rs and heavy ...17 days, to ...Genoa and ...rticulars, ...1884.

...robable sailings:— ...TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
...	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	23rd Aug.
...	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. ...RIA	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	20th ,,
s.s. ...NNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	20th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at re... intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an ... has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W. For rates of passage and further particulars ap... W. & A. GRAHAM, ... & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

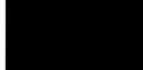
H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, direct for Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 14th August, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.



MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Guarantors, who are not members of the Committee, are invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
IRON RETAINING RINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1884, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity from one ton to 300 tons of IRON RETAINING RINGS.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of. Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit, in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton on the quantity tendered for, up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be received.

The deposit will, in the case of the successful tenderer, be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Rings may be seen at the Company's Stores, Parel.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th August, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 18th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, as may be necessary.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,
EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAMES,

Containing 2 Handsome Richly Cut Glass Decanters, quart size, made specially for India, Rs. 56 and Rs. 68 cash;

Containing 3 one-quart size Decanters, Rs. 80 and Rs. 100.

FOR THE DINING OR DRAWING-ROOM.
New designs in
FLOWER STANDS AND CENTRE PIECES,
In Crystal and Coloured Glass on Mirror Plateau.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 33 cash.

PLAIN AND THREADED GLASS
SPECIMEN TUBES,
VASES, and TABLE ORNAMENTS,
in a variety of new and pretty tints.
From Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 cash.

GLASS WALL MIRRORS, NEW DESIGNS.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 cash.

WHITE PORCELAIN MENU SLATES AND FLOWER TUBES COMBINED.
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each, cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
NEW JAPANESE WARE,
elegantly mounted in Electro-plate.

Butter Coolers	Rs. 22	8 cash
Sardine Boxes	24	0 ,,
Ice Pails	25	0 ,,
Preserve Frames	35	0 ,,
Biscuit Boxes	34	0 ,,
Salt Cellars, each	5	0 ,,
5 o'clock Tea Sets	40	0 ,,
Salvers	55	0 ,,
Salad Bowls	50	0 ,,
Toast Racks	22	0 ,,
Jam Pots	20	0 ,,
Sugar Pots	20	0 ,,
Miniature Tea and Coffee Sets	68	0 ,,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description, the largest and choicest stock in India.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Irritation of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as.

Jar ... S & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

...W READY.

...S on the CODE OF CIVIL ... with a full Index and copy of the ...VES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 15.

Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 9 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 18th, to Friday, the 29th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, North-Western Provinces, will receive tenders up till the 31st day of August, 1884, for the manufacture of 210 lacs, more or less, of first-class BRICKS required for the construction of the Jumna Bridge, at Kalpi.

The forms of tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway at Cawnpore, either personally or by letter, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

The tenders accompanied by the receipt for Rs. 500 earnest-money from the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Naini Tal under sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for bricks Kalpi Bridge" and will be opened by him at his office at 12 noon on the 1st day of September, 1884.

The earnest-money will be forfeited if a tender is accepted and the contract deeds are not afterwards completed by the person tendering.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTICE.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Ld.
ISSUE OF 500 SHARES GUARANTEED
9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th instant it was resolved to issue the remaining 500 unallotted shares of this Company, of the value of Rs. 100 each, under the guarantee of 9 per cent. per annum. Rs. 50 only will be called for the present, viz., Rs. 15 on application, to be paid into the Agra Bank, Limited, and Rs. 10 on allotment, and the remaining Rs. 25 by two instalments of Rs. 12½ each at an interval of three months.

Applications for shares will be received up to 20th instant, forms of which can be obtained at the office of this Company and the Agra Bank, Limited.

By order of the Board,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER and CO. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPERS and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS. In COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.
AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty-five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS

DRESS SHIRTS
Our Special Make.
Rs. 20, per ½ dozen.

DRESS SHIRTS
English made.
Rs. 27, per ½ dozen.

EVERY-DAY SHIRTS
Our make.
Rs. 15, per ½ dozen.

FINEST FRENCH CAMBRIC
Fast Colours, English-made.
Rs. 17-10 per ½ dozen.

FINEST FRENCH CAMBRIC
Our Make.
Rs. 16, per ½ dozen.

COLOURED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Rs. 5-8 each.

WHITE FLANNEL ATHLETIC SHIRTS
With Collar and Pocket attached.
Rs. 7-12 each.

COLOURED SILK AND WOOL.
Rs. 9-14 each.

SLEEPING SUITS ALL WOOL.
Rs. 9 per suit.

OXFORD OR JUTE SLEEPING SUITS.
Rs. 6 per suit.

Wm. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

ASQUITH & LORD'S SPECIALITIES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in Summer, Autumn or Winter Suitings—Real Bannockburn Cheviots, Whip-cords and Bedford-cords for Breeches or Riding Trousers, best West-of-England fancy Diagonal Coatings for Morning, Visiting or Wedding Coats, Superior Angola Trouserings, White or Coloured Linen Vestings, Overcoatings, &c., &c, &c

This Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS European Cutter of considerable Indian and English experience, and we guarantee a comfortable and perfect fit as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

SAC COATS & TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
India Tweed, very soft, light and comfortable	30 0
Blue Serge, fine and thin quality, suitable for wear at all seasons	30 0
Blue Serge, medium substance, yarn dyed	35 0
Blue Serge Cheviot, a heavy material for cold climates	Rs. 40-0 to 45 0
Colored Serges in a variety of shades, very fashionable, light make	35 0
Colored Serges, a heavier make than above, best quality	40 0
Stout Angolas or Bannockburn Cheviots very superior goods and made expressly for the hills or cold climates	40 0 to 45 0 / 52 0

Vests charged extra when ordered according to quality.

FROCK COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats, West-of-England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	45 0 to 55 0
Vests to match	10 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Best Chipping Norton Whip-cords in various shades, very strong and agreeable wear	24 0
Best Bedford-cords in several shades of colour, recommended for hard wear	26 0
Gaiters to match the above	7 8

MORNING OR VISITING COATS.

Best Black and Blue Diagonals and Fancy Mats made and finished in the best style	Rs. 35 0 to 50 0
Vests to match	10 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West-of-England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed and finished in the best style	Rs. 75, 80, 85, 90, and 95 0

WEDDING SUITS.

Frock Coats from the best Blue Diagonals or Fancy Mats, superior finish and lined throughout with silk	50 0
Washing Waistcoats made from the best Padded Linen Drills in pretty plain tints	9 0
Superior Angola Trousers, finest quality	18 0 / 20 0

GYMKHANA OR CRICKET SUITS.

Best White Cricket Flannel, doubly shrunk Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Best White Serge, doubly shrunk	30 0
White Saxony Flannel or White Silk and Wool Shirt with Collar attached	9 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear	23 0
Fine Drab or Slate Diagonals	30 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36 0
Ulsters, a splendid Garment for Travellers	60 0

Patterns for any of the above garments will be sent on receipt of application as well as our Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement.

10 per cent. Discount will be allowed on all orders exceeding Rs. 20, when sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MRS LAKE begs to invite the attention of Ladies to her stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which has been specially selected by herself from the leading Houses of London and Paris.

The above consists of all descriptions of fashionable Dress Materials in the New Colour the Latest Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, and a Choice Selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbon, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES
Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & CO. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Mathematical profession that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHERRA TEA COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL £120,000.
Issue of Rs. 2,00,000 of Debentures bearing Interest at 7 per cent.

THE balance of the above Debentures is now available to Subscribers, and application may be made to the undersigned, at whose Office full particulars may be obtained.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 1st August, 1884.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given, that immediately after the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held—

To consider offers that have been made for leasing the Company's Press and Gins, and to pass such Resolution as may be deemed necessary.

By order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, King William Street, London.

BOMBAY BOARD.

E. T. LEITH, Esq. J. HUTTON, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.

Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.

Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.

Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.

Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.

Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.

Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Office.

For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1884 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are or shall be subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

☎ Telephone No. 30.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEURALGIA NO MORE.
HEAD-ACHE NO MORE.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 1, Rs. 3.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 2, Rs. 4.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 3, Rs. 5-8.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 4, Rs. 7.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC Hair Brushes, No. 5, Rs. 8.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP! NEW CROP!!
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHAPORE ESTATE
WELL-KNOWN TEAS
HAVE JUST ARRIVED.
Orange Pekoe.....per lb. Re. 1 12
The Universal Mixture..... „ „ 1 4

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPONGES.

BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.
From As. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.
A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known House of London for the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE,

SUPERIOR to any other in the market in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.
Per case of six bottles, Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Re. 1-8 per 1lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Golden Block .....Per lb. Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew ..Per lb. Rs. 2 8
Cavendish.....Per lb. Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND POPULAR EVENING CONCERT
IN
TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1884.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Overture....
Violincello Solo .....Reverie .....Dunkler.
Major Wickham.
Song ..... "Remember me no more".Sir W. Robinson.
Mr. Dixon.
Song ..... "The Gate of Heaven".....Berthold Tours.
(With Pianoforte, Harmonium, & Violin accompaniment.)
Mrs. Wickham.
Piano Solo.. { a. Album Blatt / b. Fantasie Impromptu ... } Theodor Kirchner
Miss Schmuch.
Song ..... "Odi Tu" .....Tito Mattei.
Mr. Wyer.
Song ..... "Should he upbraid" .....
Mrs. Adams.
Duet ..... "While Old Time Rolls gaily on." .....J. N. Hatton.
Tenor and Bass.
Mr. Jones and Mr. Lamb.

PART II.

Violin Solo...Le Rêve .....J. Schmuch.
Song ..... "Trusty as Steel" .....Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. Lamb.
Song ..... "The Trout" .....Schubert.
Mrs. Wickham.
Song ..... "Alice, where art Thou" ..J. Ascher.
Mr. Dixon.
Piono Solo...In Senta's Spinnstube Spinning-wheel .....Franz Bonnel.
Miss Schmuch.
Song ..... "On the banks of Allan Water." .....
Mrs. Adams.
Song ..... "The Postillion" .....Molloy.
Mr. Wyer.
Quartette .....
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To commence at 9 p.m. Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Carriages at 10-30 p.m.
Admission Rupee 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Price Rs. 2.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11-30 a. m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's office on the 19th instant for the supply of the undermentioned articles when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Water-proof Sheets	1400	The Commissary General reserves the right of accepting either or both or part of either or both.
Jerseys	5450	
Banians Flannel.....	5450	
Canvas Frocks	800	
Flannel Belts	1500	
Quart Tin Mugs	1900	
Great Coats	325	
Powa	lbs10000	
Gram Parched.....	lbs 9000	

The Commissary General reserves to himself the right to accept all the above articles or any one of them only, also to the full quantity estimated or any less quantity that may be actually required and no claim for compensation will be admitted for such articles as may not be received in full or in part.

The articles must be all in accordance to ma- sters to be seen at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's office and good and of unexceptionable quality subject to approval of the undersigned and a committee.

The above articles will be delivered half on the 25th instant and half on the 4th September next.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this office.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

The earnest-money as above will be held as security during the acceptance of the Tender.

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHAMPAGNE HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE in Bottles and Half Bottles. Rs. 54 and 28 per dozen.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOUND, a small white curly-haired dog with a collar. Apply to E.C. Monod, French Bank.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice assortment of albums, scrap-books, writing-cases, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

AN EUROPEAN, having 16 years' experience in the A. Hides Business in India, seeks an engagement in a European firm. "J. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOUND.—Fox Terrier, black and tan-marked ears, and black spots on sides. Owner can have same on defraying expenses. Apply to. "W.E.S.," Esplanade Hotel.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

MESSRS. B. S. POCHEE & SON, who had gone to Kattywar, have returned and have re-opened their Studio at Military-square.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

JUST to HAND, stocks of real Meerschaum, G. B. D. Briar-root and clay pipes, real amber mouth-pieces, tobacco pouches, &c., at D. Macropolo, Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Pulpson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

JUST RECEIVED fashionable Scotch Angola and Tropical Tweeds, &c., for Sacque Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

KAIRIN.—Fresh supply will arrive here by next mail-steamer (Bristol). Orders can be executed in location only. Bell, Brandenburg & Co., Sole Agents, 28, Bombay Green.

WANTED, an English nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Polo sticks, Calcutta large fans, musical boxes, musical chair, photo and scrap albums, union and triumph inkstands, ladies' work baskets, French perfumery, mechanical toys, Brigg's transfer papers, crewel silk, cricket bats.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEHAR WATER WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for the laying of the following CAST-IRON MAINS:—

31,300 running feet of 24in. main,			
2,265	„	„	16 in. „
4,440	„	„	14 in. „
14,500	„	„	8, 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 in. mains,

and other work in connection therewith.

Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, specification, bill of quantities, form of tender, and drawings may be obtained at the Municipal Office, on payment of Rs. 5.

Deposits (in cash or in Indian Government Securities or Bombay Municipal or Port Trust Bonds) will have to be made as follows:—

Rs. 2,500 on submission of tender.
Rs. 3,500 on acceptance of tender.

and in addition to the above, deductions of 10 per cent. from the monthly certificates to bring the total Deposit to 10 per cent. on the amount of the accepted tender.

Tender should be sealed and submitted to the Municipal Commissioner at or before 12 noon of the 25th instant.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 15th August 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU, expressly built to our order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

One second-hand BAROUCHE with patent Brake, in good order, suitable for a pair of horses, by Rogers, of London.

One circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAM, in very good order.

Also a single second-hand BROUGHAM, very light and in good order.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

And an English-built four seated BAROUCHE with a pair of well matched and fast trotting Australian bay MARES and set of HARNESS, complete. The turnout belongs to Mr. Brandenburg, who lately proceeded to England. Price moderate.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 62,000,000
RESERVE FUND 30,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES ..... $2,074,744.75.
7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ..... 1,563,361·66
$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | M. E. McIver, Esq.
A. Gutzkow, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. March 24, 1884

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the year (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER CO., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

KANNY AND CO.
REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,
with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.
No. 17, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Out-station orders promptly attended to.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHOJA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th August, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and adjoining piece of vacant ground, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Chambarwada cross-road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 935 and new Survey No. 2857 and new No. 6685, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 2, containing by admeasurement about 188 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chambarwada cross-lane, on the west by a property of Manhal, widow of Khoja Premjee Jiva, and partly by a house of Bhanjee Mawjee, on the north by a sweeper's passage and a house of Khakee Emance, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and a house of Rahimoo Dhurumsee and partly by a house of Israel community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

2 cases biscuits.
1 „ pencils and rubber.
1 case ladies' shawls.
2 iron safes.
3 bales twist.
5 cases Turkey red prints, 40 yards.
5 bales grey piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters.—
250 pieces damaged grey dhooties, ex s.s. Geelong.
A B C—2 chests damaged tea.
H A B—3 „ „
B P B S—1 case damaged scales.

On account and risk of Ebrahamjee Dawoodbhoy.—
F S C—22-23—2 cases needles.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON-CLEANING AND GINNING FACTORY AT CHALISGAUM, KHANDESH.

With reference to the adjournment of the sale on the 2nd July last, we are again instructed by Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassunbhoy to put up for sale the entire rooms on the 23rd day of August at 3 p.m.—

The Cursetjee, Ebrahimbhoy Cotton-cleaning and Ginning Factory, situate at Chalisgaum, Zilla Khandesh.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co.; will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., and in their godown at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account and risk of Joowarimul Moolchund, the undermentioned bales of cotton—

91 bales F. P. Bengal cotton, marked A F 66 C L on one side, and Dolutram, Bombay, on the other side.
6 bales F. P. Bengal cotton, marked A F 75 C L on one side, and T S on the other side.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purhasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of pulley blocks, lamps of all description, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc lining for packing cases, iron hoops, scrap copper and zinc, brass fittings, india-rubber cuttings, broken shovels, beatels, screw augers, leather cuttings, damaged waterand empty cases, woolen clothing and signal flags, cotton clothing, cloth cuttings, boxes of instruments, American clocks, copper pots and utensils, cots, old files, floor cloth, cast iron terminals, amalgamate of zinc for mercurial battery, tea bottles, chloride, wooden sheaves, a large lot of waste paper, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Crotons, Ferns, Roses, &c., at Chinchpooty Road, opposite the Municipal Stables, near the Great Eastern S. & W. Mills.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, roses, dracenas, magnolias, palms, stephanotis, &c. the property of H. Watson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

—

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following goods—

On account and risk of Esmaljee Essoofally—
106 M M and Co. 3230—1 case eyelets ex s. s. China.
„ 3231—1 „ necklchains „
„ 3256-61—2 „ purses „
On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba—
622 M N and Co. 3229—1 case purses ex s. s. China.
„ 3233-1 „ buttons „
„ 3250—1 „ Hooks and eyes „

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Brancer and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart-row, the whole of the hotel's furniture, consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston and Company, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, large pier glasses, a handsome mahogany harmonium, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases bordered prints.
10 bales imperial red twist, No. 40.
5 drums infusorine.
4 brass bedsteads, 7 × 5.
6 child's cots.

A few wrought iron fire and burglar-proof safes by George Lucas & Co., with Chubb's patent locks.

On account and at the risk of Lieut. Versey—
7 porcelain vases.

By order of Mr. Dyall Bhimjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Angus, Son, and Co.—
R & Co., Bombay, 8-15—7 cases, each 5, five-gallon tins fine copal varnish.

At 2 p. m.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 dark bay Arab, 14-2, going in saddle and harness.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 casks art pottery and glassware received from the late Calcutta Exhibition, consisting of glass fruit-dishes, fruit stands, butter pots, sugar stands, cheese stands, oval fruit dishes, pint and half-pint tumblers, salt cellars, stands, water bottles, water jugs, flower holders, purcelain flower-holders, wafer and stamp holders, candlestands, candlesticks, &c.

These will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction a Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhaglo—
Ex. s. s. Chilka.
100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland-road, opposite Jadowjee Nagowjee's Mill, near Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Dharmshilla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, fancy porcelain flowerpots, school benches, &c., the property of the late Mrs. M. A. Brown, the same comprises glassware, handsome porcelain, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated cruet and pickle frames, egg boiler, tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, waiter, spoons and forks, knives and forks, table candlesticks, reading lamp, butter pot, blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining room, drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, folding, reclining, rocking and mallet pattern without-arm chairs, sideboard, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, chiffonier with mirror glass, whatnot, bookstand, hat stand, screens, iron marble teapoys, dumb waiter, camp cots, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe with glass doors, dressing glass, Delhi mirrors, cupboard, arm and without arm chairs, Brussels carpet, Cashmir carpet, rugs, handsome flower-vases, fancy porcelain flower pots, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome pictures, table ornaments, musical box, time piece, copying press, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, school benches, &c., &c.

Property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Churney Boyd-road, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one double barrelled express rifle by Gibbs, one Wesley-Henry single rifle, one Martini-Henry single rifle by Henry, handsome flower-vases, rich table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. Yardley, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth, just landed ex s.s. Japanese, consisting of diagonal coating, striped fancy twill coating, Derby tweed, fancy coating, brown worsted coating, wooded black twill worsted, stockinet coating, black fine twill worsted, check coating, green and brown sattara, &c.

The cloth will be sold by a single piece at a time, and will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 20th instant

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, several large and fresh consignments of English and continental goods per s.s. Anglo-India. The goods are selected and shipped by firms of long standing in trade.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Henry Balckow (s), from Bussorah; County Huntington, Card ff; and A. Rhaman, Hoodeda. Yesterday:—Java (s), from Mozambique; Baqdad (s), Kurrachee; and Kashgar, Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 1 th:—Atrato (s), for Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Seraglio and s. s. Columbian entered the dock yesterday.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th instant, was 2,52,111 maunds, and in money Rs. 70,651.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Bhagoo, a woman, was convicted on Saturday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of silver armlets, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Luxmee, a woman, from her residence at Nagpada. The prisoner, after stealing the ornaments, pledged them with a goldsmith for a sum of Rs. 38. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Nagur Jumnadas, an habitual thief, who had been called upon to furnish two sureties in the sum of Rs. 125 each, and to enter into a bond himself in the sum of Rs. 250 for his future good behaviour, under the provisions of section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to six months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

A PICK-POCKET.—Goolam Nubi Mahomedbux was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 4 annas and 8 pie from the pocket of Ramjee Mahadoo, at about noon on the day previous, while at the Victoria Museum. This being his second offence the prisoner had committed of a similar nature, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the House of Correction, on the the body of Luximon Hurry, aged 29 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. For the last two months he had been in the Jail Hospital suffering from cough and pains in his chest. He died at about 11 o'clock on Friday night. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhurma Nursey, residing at Oomercarry, reported on Friday night the theft of a gold necklace and a pair of gold bangles of the collective value of Rs. 779. From inquiries instituted by the police, it was ascertained that the brother-in-law of the complainant had pledged the neck-ornament about a month ago to a Marwarree, and subsequently redeemed it, and left for his native country,

men were despatched subsequently, at intervals of four or five minutes, to call the fire engine, and finally the engineer of the factory had to go himself. When the engines arrived the fire had gained a firm hold on the property and was permitted to continue its ravages unchecked for another 15 minutes, no water being until then obtainable from the pipes. The Association of Fire Insurance Agents have, on several occasions, pressed the present unsatisfactory state of affairs on the notice of the Municipal authorities, and more recently of Government, but without any apparent success.

The chairman said.—Gentlemen, you will see from the report and accounts that the business of the company has during the past year shown a marked expansion. The amount of premia collected is greater than in any previous year, and the working expenses have fallen no less than 7·8 per cent. compared with those of last year. The company have now agents in Calcutta and Madras, and arrangements are being made gradually in the mofussil to secure an extension of business. The year would have been the most prosperous on record had it not been for the fire at the ice factory on which this company had a full line. Such losses must, however, occur occasionally, and indeed did they not do so, the existence of fire insurance companies would soon become a matter of history, and our utility as an institution would cease. It is commonly reported that a big fire influences more business to a fire insurance company than columns of advertisements and armies of touts, and we must hope that by an increase of business the company will soon recoup the loss it has this year sustained. It has been found necessary, however, to restrict the dividend in order to provide for this loss, as the fund that had been accumulated in past years as reserved to meet such contingencies was last year applied to meet a call and thereby reduce the individual liability of the shareholders. Such losses are not likely to occur annually, and it was unfortunate that the loss overtook us at a time when the reserve built up to meet such losses had been so reduced. It is, however, a matter of congratulation that the earnings of the company have been sufficient to defray the loss, pay a dividend of five per cent. on the original paid-up value of the shares, and still leave a larger balance to carry forward than was done last year.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, inquired what was the amount of the risk in the case of the Bombay Ice Factory, the nature of the risk, and the rate of premium charged on the risk.

Mr. Forbes, of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers, said the amount of risk was Rs. 1,25,000, as authorised by the Articles of association. As regarded the nature of the risk, Mr. Forbes said, insurance on ice factories was considered a fair risk, because the business was a safe one. As regarded the rate, Mr. [illegible] inquiries made of nearly [illegible] India employing ice factory, [illegible] company [illegible] much [illegible] availed [illegible] matters [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] point of the [illegible] Bombay Ice Factory. Since the fire a [illegible] correspondence had taken place, and [illegible] had been obtained from London that, as regards the question of risk, the use of water in ice factories could very well be compared to the use of gas in ordinary dwelling-houses in England. Gas escaped from the pipe and filled the room; a person then entered with a light, and the consequence was a fire. This was the most practical cause of fires in England. The General Ice Factory, which had ice factories all over the world, or were interested in them, stated that in their experience during the last twenty-five years, the fire at the Bombay Ice Factory was the only instance of the kind they had heard of. Fires had of course occurred at other ice factories, but they were almost immediately mastered. The fire at the Bombay Ice Factory occurred, unfortunately, at a time when there was no water in the pipes. With regard to the extent of the risk, Mr. Forbes said that, if the management had declined it to the full extent when the offer was made, they would have deserved even stronger censure than that bestowed upon them by Mr. Payne. [illegible]

Mr. Damodhur Gordhundas asked if, in the ice factory's policy, any mention was made that an artificial light with mineral oil was not to be used.

Mr. Forbes said the warranty in the policy was exactly to the contrary. Artificial light was allowed, but nothing was mentioned about mineral oil.

Mr. Damodhur.—I think, in the evidence before the Coroner, mention was made of a kerosine-oil lamp having been used. Before paying the claim, did you take the opinion of a lawyer?

Mr. Forbes replied that legal opinion was not necessary in the matter. An insurance company that was competing with a number of others ought not to run to its lawyer in regard to every technicality which might arise. It would escape many mistakes made upon it if they were to raise technical objections, people would not seek to ensure their properties with them. In the case of spinning and weaving companies, however, it was usual to insert a clause in the policy prohibiting the use of mineral oils.

Mr. Bechardas N. Khote said Mr. Payne had charged the board of directors with want of prudence. It was very easy to be wise after the event. The banks at the Ice Factory were always full of water; but unfortunately at the time of the fire, there was a break in the water-main, and water was not to be had even for the purpose of [illegible]

Mr. Payne.—They were always full, but sometimes empty, as usual.

Resolutions were then passed. On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report was adopted, and the statement of accounts was approved. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared; a sum of Rs. 2,07,500 was carried to the reserve fund; [illegible] Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors. The nomination of auditors was left to the directors, on the suggestion that Messrs. H. Symons and Framjee Cursetjee Ghandy might be appointed at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE RIVAL DUSTOORS.

THE disturbance, the other day, at the Parsee funeral in Abdul Rehman-street was not an accidental outburst of passion, but had its source in old differences and disputes, which have been considerably embittered by recent events in the Zoroastrian hierarchy. A brief account of the nature of the feuds may be amusing by reason of their trivial character, and interesting for the light that is incidentally thrown upon some of the religious rites of the Parsees, and upon the pious people who administer them. There are two dustoors, or high-priests, among the Parsees, each presiding over his own fire-temple, and having his own following of priests (mobeds). Curiously enough, they look upon questions of religion and ritual—both synonymous terms in their eyes—from opposite standpoints, and their interpretations of sacred texts are not unfrequently at variance. If one promulgates a doctrine that it is most meritorious to do a certain thing or adopt a certain form of worship, the other would ransack the holy books,—of course in a conscientious search after truth,—and quote chapter and verse to show that to follow the course pointed out by his rival was the surest way to eternal damnation. The controversy gradually waxes warm and eloquent; much learning and more leisure are wasted; the cudgels are taken up by the rank and file, and they are pitted against one another in hostile camps. But the missiles which had hitherto been employed were those supplied by the tongue and the pen; and it was only after a recent breach by one of the high-priests of some ancient and dearly loved privileges of the priestly class in general, that the hostilities grew in force, and some of the extreme malcontents began seriously to consider whether it would not be better to enforce their arguments by the substitution of something more tangible and impressionable than mere hard words, which break no bones.

The cause which has led to such a regrettable state of things is not far to seek. A few months ago Dustoor Peshotun, who is in charge of the Wadia fire-temple, issued a manifesto informing all and sundry that he would hereafter recognize the validity of the Maratab, or ordination ceremony, performed in that place of worship. It had hitherto been the exclusive privilege of the temple at Nowsaree to confer that degree upon those of the priests who elected to go through a prescribed ordeal of ritual; and as by far the largest portion of the dustoor's followers hail from Nowsaree, they protested loudly against an innovation which, jeopardized vested interests, and set at naught the peculiar sanctity which, from time immemorial, has been attached to the sacred fire of that town. They began by trying persuasion; but their chief was inexorable, and when none of his faithful followers, in spite of tempting rewards, came forward to give effect to his scheme, he got his own little grandsons to take the initiative, and the Maratab degree was lately bestowed upon them with some *éclat* in the Wadia fire-temple. This was too much for the mobeds to bear, and they in a body left the place of worship with all their chattels and effects. Aged priests, who had, up to this, officiated at the temple, little dreaming that they were to fall upon evil days, wept bitter tears as they removed their trunks, large enough to be utilized as beds at night, which had remained in the place, like so many fixtures, ever since the foundation of the temple, and had descended in an unbroken line from father to son. Now they had the mortification to see themselves replaced by inferior priests—yes, born anywhere but in the Cathedral town of Nowsaree—who had so long been jealously debarred from some of their peculiar rights and privileges. Their conservative instincts had suffered a rude shock; the sanctity of their birthright was overthrown; and their exclusive privileges were lost. They found an asylum in another house, which they turned into a place of worship. They sent from Nowsaree for product of the cow which had been consecrated there in accordance with prescribed usage. Those who had to carry this sacred fluid to Bombay had to undergo a strict preliminary process of purification, and to avoid contamination with impure humanity. These pilgrim fathers discarded the railway, and indeed every other mode of conveyance, and set out on foot to traverse a good 150 miles with earthen jars of it on their heads. To take the direct route to Bombay was out of the question; and to avoid rivers, they had to climb mountains. So up many a Hill Difficulty and through many a Slough of Despond, did these pious pilgrims trudge their way. Weariness of the flesh was as naught to them, for would not all these privations bring their own reward? At last, after a toilsome march, extending over several days, they passed the ghauts and reached Tannah, where some abkari inspectors mistaking the precious burdens on their heads for fermented liquor, detained the devotees for a while. But on examining it, of course from a respectful distance, the sacred fluid made such a strong and unmistakable appeal to their senses that they had no difficulty in letting the mobeds pass on without further molestation. When they reached Bombay, they were received with ovations by their brethren of the cloth, who were no longer to be dependent on the Wadia fire-temple for their supply of the fluid.

This temple is the cathedral or the mother church, to which the numerous other churches throughout the city are subordinate. But the secessionists have set their heart upon having an Atash-behram of their own, quite equal in point of sanctity and importance to the one they have left; they have also transferred their allegiance from [illegible] former archbishop to his hated rival. So the [illegible] is every day getting wider, and the old [illegible] respecting questions of ritual have been [illegible] fresh with unprecedented vigour. One of [illegible] sests maintains that every consideration [illegible] propriety points in favour of the dustoor [illegible] at the head of the funeral *cortège*, and [illegible] opponent, taking a high moral and [illegible]d, strongly contends that a pair of [illegible] muttering the necessary prayers, should [illegible] even the dustoor at the head of the process[illegible]

[illegible] was this dispute to which could be traced [illegible]he immediate cause of the recent affray at the funeral. Both the dustoors were unhappily present, and some of their officious partisans seized that opportunity for enforcing the views of their respective spiritual lords. Words rose high, and in a moment the umbrellas which everybody carried with him were freely used. The spirit of the belligerents was up: they were ready "to slay for straws and die for dreams": and cracked heads, and bleeding noses, and black-eyes were the result. Many a white turban rolled in the dust, and their contents, showing the variety of their wearer's occupations, such as marriage cards of invitation, casts of nativity of candidates in the matrimonial market, the piece of cloth (*gadan*) which the priests tie round the nose while at prayers before the sacred fire, together with the day's earnings, fell out of the folds in which they were secreted. To a mobed a barehead entails consequences quite as serious as a bleeding nose, because it means a total annulment of the long series of exacting ceremonials which have to be gone through for the purpose of attaining the necessary purification. This fact was a potent factor in inflaming the passions of the warriors. The crowd grew thick, and traffic was suspended. But at last some of the elders of the community, assisted by the good offices of a number of [illegible] Horahs, succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] must be said that the lay portion of the [illegible] at least a considerable portion [illegible] factor in inflaming the passions of the warriors. [illegible]sides, and refuse to believe [illegible] depends on the [illegible]

[illegible] HE [illegible]

[illegible]vered, on [illegible]stitute, a [illegible] lecture on [illegible] prevalence of puerperal fever, or fever [illegible]rth, among the Parsees in Bombay, its [illegible]nd prevention." The subject was first [illegible]ght for discussion before the Grant Medical Society, when Robert Bland and other medical gentlemen suggested that its importance deserved a wider audience. There was a large attendance of Europeans and natives, among whom were many medical men. On the motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the chair was occupied by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who introduced the lecturer to the meeting in flattering terms.

The lecturer, who was received with applause, said that the increase of puerperal fever in the Parsee community and the frightful mortality caused by it had long engaged his earnest attention. Having described the fever as highly contagious, and vehemently denied that it was primitive or due to any climatic influence, he went on to say that although to such a pestilence had been heard of in Bombay they might have to witness an outbreak any of these days, if precautionary measures were not taken in good time. The unsatisfactory state of the Parsee lying-in hospitals, the practise of keeping recently delivered females for forty days on the ground floor, ill-ventilated and ill-lighted dampish and moist, and in most cases next to the closets, where the seeds of the most potent disposing causes which induce the fever, speaking of the contagious nature of the poison, the lecturer observed that native midwives, after attending a case of puerperal fever, should undergo such precautionary measures as were necessary to neutralize the poison, before coming in contact with another patient. Speaking of the Parsee girl of the period, the learned doctor gave it as his opinion that modern civilization, which has made such rapid progress in the Parsee community, has also engendered a sort of delicacy, a low vital stamina, which render these girls totally unable to undergo severe bodily exertion. Easy life and neglect of household work, the very general employment of wet nurses and dry, were some of the evils of civilization, resulting in an enfeebled constitution, which compared very unfavourably with that of the girls of such places as Nowsari, Surat, and Ahmedabad, where the medical practitioners seldom come across cases of true puerperal fever. From information supplied by Dr. Peters, Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, it appeared that he generally noticed Parsee cases to be the worst and most difficult of treatment. As preventive measures the lecturer recommended that a fine dry place, well lighted and well ventilated, and if possible on the top floor, should be selected for the patient, where there was no likelihood of contamination from sewer-air. Just before delivery the details ought also to be washed and cleaned. As the best and most practical way of preventing the disorders incidental to pregnancy, Dr. Temooljee suggested that some Parsee philanthropists should build lying in houses on good sanitary plans, for the benefit of their community. The lecture was concluded with the following appeal to the Parsees:—"Gentlemen, we Parsees are the descendants of a great, noble, and valiant people. Our ancient Persian mothers were remarkable women as were our ancient Persian fathers remarkable men. Shall we, their sons, gradually degenerate and dwindle away without making an effort to regenerate our race? We Parsees are known all over the world for our enterprising spirit, our dash, our intelligence, and our love of independence. Do you believe, gentlemen, that future generations of Parsees will occupy that proud position among the civilised nations of the globe which by God's grace we of the present generation still hold, if we neglect our females and become quiet spectators of their slow but steady physical deterioration? No, gentlemen; and while there is yet time let us be equal to the emergency and with alacrity perform a sacred duty that has devolved upon us." (Loud applause.)

Dr. Blanc, in proposing a vote of thanks for the lecturer's able discourse on a difficult subject, congratulated Dr. Temooljee for being able to present it to the meeting in a clear and masterly manner. The drains, and especially those of the fort, were a disgrace to the city, and several sorts of fevers were unhappily to be traced to bad drainage. (Applause.)

Dr. Cook, who was very warmly received, in seconding the vote, expressed his entire concurrence with the lecturer in his observations about the special causes which induce puerperal fever among the Parsee community. The female was relegated to a most unhealthy part of the house, at a time when her health needed the highest consideration. The speaker's remarks did not, of course, apply to the well-to-do portion who occupied big, commodious houses. He spoke of the poor who were confined at a most critical period of their existence in horrible dungeons, surrounded by bad drains, where living at any time was a misery. (Hear, hear.) From year to year he had brought to the notice of his class this particular blot in the hygienic condition of the Parsee community. Dr. Cook further said that if they would only persistently, determinedly, and scientifically carry out the great sanitary measures required for keeping the subsoil free from the contamination of organic matter, by means of a system of well-designed and well-constructed drains, he was sure the death-rate of the city would be most materially diminished. With these remarks, he asked the meeting cordially to carry the vote of thanks for the instructive and interesting lecture which they had heard that evening. (Applause.)

Dr. Bojel, who was received with cheers, said that he had no intention at that late hour of inflicting on the meeting a long speech. It was needless that he should do so, because anything that he could say now would be simply a reiteration of what had been so ably said by the speakers who had preceded him. As a medical man who had had a large experience in the sick rooms of the Parsees of this city, he might say that he could fully endorse all that the learned lecturer had said that evening in regard to the urgent necessity for sanitary and hygienic reforms in most of the Parsee houses in Bombay. He thought that all who had an interest in the well-being of the Parsee community would congratulate Dr. Temuljee on his performance of that evening. (Loud applause.) It was not only on account of the interesting lecture that he had delivered but also for the courage which he had shown in coming thus publicly forward to fight the battle in a good cause against what he would call the old world orthodoxy of his co-religionists. It was, of course, difficult to induce people to give up old customs and break through old prejudices. If Dr. Temooljee's lecture would as one of its results be the means of inducing the fathers of Parsee females to introduce these social reforms and sanitary changes into their dwellings, which were so urgently required, not only for the well-being of the Parsee ladies of the present day, but which were so urgently necessary for the preservation of the vigour of their future race, he (Dr. Bojel) would have done a great service to the community to which he belonged. He thought that they all owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Temooljee in coming forward in that brave manner to teach them what perhaps they did not know before. He hoped that they would all profit by the lecture. (Loud applause.)

The vote having been carried by acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

WITHOUT waiting for the promised letter of explanation from the Secretary of State, we can easily guess why it is proposed to put back the Exhibition one year. The demand is certainly inconvenient, disappointing, and troublesome, but we are afraid we shall have to accept it. We cannot rudely refuse the request of the Viceroy and the State Secretary. It is stated that the London authorities believe that the Exhibition will be more attractive and the success of the London Exhibition. Our fear is quite the other way. We think the London show will spoil the Bombay one. The *Bombay Gazette* is right in its surmise that should both the Exhibitions be held in the same year, the native chiefs would rather send their exhibits to London to please H. R. H. the Prince of Wales than to Bombay. If we insist on holding the Bombay Exhibition in 1886 the London Exhibition must be postponed, but if this is not possible we ought to wait another year.—*Rast Goftar.*

STRETCHERS AT POLICE STATIONS.

WHAT has become of the Ambulance Association? What has become of the proposition lately passed in the Corporation that there should be stretchers always kept ready at the different police stations? Are our police authorities waiting for some accident to an important personage before taking the thing in hand?—*Rast Goftar.*

THE ROORKEE RESOLUTION.

WE are glad Lord Ripon has at last succeeded in inducing the Secretary of State to reconsider the Roorkee Resolution. If Eurasians wish to be treated as "Europeans of very doubtful extraction" they have only a very small patronage that falls to the lot of the latter. But in common decency they ought to stand by the country in times of trouble. Is that to be expected after the exhibition of last year? The Eurasian community would be well advised if they followed the lead of a friend like Mr. White of Madras.—*Indian Spectator.*

A SIMLA telegram to a daily contemporary announces that the Secretary of State for India has determined upon the decision of this well-considered resolution. We hope that announcement proves untrue. But we should like to know the grounds of the alleged determination of the State Secretary and how the resolution affects the interests of those who have been vociferating to the top of their voice for its abolition. The service interests of Englishmen in the Engineering Department are served by the existence of the Cooper's Hill College in England, and they can have therefore nothing to complain of. When the real interests most at heart of an Englishman are thus served, we fail to see what it is that makes him still cry down the resolution. It is a pity that while he should hold fast [illegible] a scientific [illegible] down every [illegible] honourable career.—[illegible] of a native for an [illegible]—*Opinion.*

THE LATE FREAK [illegible] THE CORPORATION.

THE business done at [illegible] meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Fri[illegible] last show that this sensible body has taken [illegible]liest opportunity to set [illegible] by taking care not to [illegible]alse position as was [illegible] to the proceedings of [illegible]usiness done, though [illegible]on, was of a practical and [illegible] The members evinced earnest disposition to discharge their duty in their usual independent but sensible and business-like way, and there is every reason to hope that they will pursue the commendable course on all future occasions to their own credit and the welfare of the city.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

AND look at the way the Corporation bungled the other day. In a meeting of 17, of which 5 were Town Councillors—the remaining 7 inclusive of the Chairman having absented themselves—it was resolved that the Rs. 40,000 required for current expenditure in connection with the public roads of the city be not allowed. No doubt the majority that vetoed the supply were wrong. Had they for a moment reasoned and considered about their vote, they would have refrained from making themselves so ridiculous as they have done.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

No person at all acquainted with the proceedings of the General Committee and the history of the Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition could fairly deny that the success hitherto attending the great project for the benefit of Bombay, like the Exhibition of 1883, has been owing in a great measure to the personal ability and popularity of Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner. At all events the fact of such being the case has been recognized by the Committee, and the Committee has been well as the Government. The latter having from the first acted in a very generous and sensible manner to give effect to the desire of the people of Bombay to hold for their benefit the proposed International Exhibition in this city, naturally feel that they would be only consulting the wishes and interests of the said people by appointing the Chief Executive Officer of the local Municipality to be a member of the Executive Committee of the said Exhibition. Hence the intimation of their intention to that effect as embodied in a certain statement contained in their resolution which formed, along with cognate matters, the subject of discussion at the Town Council at its weekly meeting on Wednesday last. But the very praiseworthy proposal of the Government to the effect mentioned above, was made the occasion of what the *Bombay Gazette* aptly calls "a display of afflicting dimensions" at the Council table.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

BENGAL.

STRANDING OF A STEAMER.—A serious accident, attended with the loss of the s.s. Reliance occurred on Tuesday morning on the river opposite the Seebpore workshops. The s.s. Reliance, belonging to the Orissa Steam Navigation Company, was well known on the river as a tugboat, and latterly as trading between Calcutta and Chandbally. On this occasion, however, she was loaded with 6,000 maunds of coal for Chittagong, intended for the passenger trade between that port and Akyab. At 9-30 a. m., the vessel left her moorings, No. 18 buoy, abreast of the Koila Ghat, and dropped down with the tide broadside on, till she was abreast of Chandpal Ghat, when she collided with No. 14 buoy, and sank it, at the same time making a hole in the starboard quarter of the vessel. Though taking in water freely, she was steamed down the river till abreast of the Seebpore workshops, with the view of being reached, but she sank on the College Sand. Fortunately no lives were lost. As the wreck lays at present, it is sufficiently far on the sand not to interfere with the navigable channel.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—With reference to the letters that appeared in our column on the subject of "withdrawal fees" for removal of securities in its custody charged by the Oriental Bank after its failure, that a correspondence on the subject has passed between the London office of a leading firm here, Mr. Welton, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, and his solicitors, Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, who advised him in this matter, with the object of obtaining, if possible, on behalf of Indian depositors generally, a reversal of the instructions given by the Liquidator to his attorneys here to charge the fee. Mr. Welton intimated his intention to continue the charge until forbidden to do so by some authority, which it seemed would necessitate a case in the High Court here before attainment of the desired end. This, however, now may be unnecessary, judging from the following extract from a letter from Messrs. Freshfield and Williams to the above London firm received by the mail this week. "We now write to inform you that the question of withdrawal fee will be raised immediately in our courts, as a customer of the Bank who had deposited a large amount of securities intends to have the question argued. This will render it unnecessary to apply to the High Court in Calcutta. We think this information will be of interest to our correspondents and others, and we will publish the result of the argument as soon as it reaches us.—*Englishman.*

THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION AND THE FRANCIS CASE.—Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, the Honorary Secretary of the Defence Association writes as follows:—The attention of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has been drawn to certain statements, to the effect that the Council did nothing in the matter of the Francis case. As a matter of fact, the telegram from a native reporting the case was published in the *Statesman* of June 3rd. A copy of that telegram, conveying at the end an expression of praise of the conduct of a native Inspector of Police, was handed by the Honorary Secretary to the President, who at once placed himself in communication with the Secretary of the Indian Tea Association, with the view of ascertaining such details of the case as might be known in Calcutta. In reply, it was intimated that Mr. Francis's employers did not wish the Defence Association to interefere at that time. The Council, however, never lost sight of the case; they watched its progress step by step; and now that they are in possession of certified copies of the proceedings, they have determined to bring it to the notice of Government as affording a powerful and apt illustration of the dangers besetting Europeans in the Mofussil, upon which the Council last year insisted, and to which Sir Steuart Bayley has himself borne testimony. It will thus be seen that the impression that the Council of the Defence Association have been in any way indifferent to the case is altogether unfounded. It was only the accident of Mr. Francis having employers willing and well able to take up the matter which prevented the Association from taking action as soon as the case was made public.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE IN CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—The advertisement announcing the Special Service in the Cathedral on Monday evening, was enough to induce any lover of music to endure the sultry heat for an hour or so, in a strongly lighted church, where even those who were fortunate enough to obtain a seat under a punkah could scarce feel comfortable; and it was impossible that any one could have been disappointed with the performance which was unique for Calcutta, and which we indeed hope will be repeated. The symphonia played by the talented organist were alone well worth hours of martyrdom. The "allegretto agitato" and "adagio religioso" were simply perfect; and as the familiar tones glided on in happy harmony, dream-like, we imagined ourselves once again in the dear old church at home, where no labour, expense, or talent are spared to render God's services beautiful. The trumpet had a grand effect, but was at times too strong for the sixty of eighty voices in the choir, who did great credit to their training. What can one say in due praises of that lovely soprano voice which rang through the church like the sweet pure tones of one of Nature's own songsters and excelled itself in the beautiful solo. "The night is departing"? We sat rapt in admiration as this lovely voice mounted higher and higher till it reached that memorable note, and held it in brid-like purity without the slightest deviation while the organ gave forth that soft dreamy symphony, in perfect subordination to the voice; the sweet tones touched us here and there again and gradually left us only to swell with the choir the grand doxology? The indefatigable artist who in good-naturedly spent so much time and trouble in getting up the oratorial, deserves deep gratitude from the charity for which he has insured the success of the London Exhibition. Our fear is quite the other way. We think the London show will spoil the Bombay one. The *Bombay Gazette* is right in its surmise that should both the Exhibitions be held in the same year, the native chiefs would rather send their exhibits to London to please H. R. H. the Prince of Wales than to Bombay. If we insist on holding the Bombay Exhibition in 1886 the London Exhibition must be postponed, but if this is not possible we ought to wait another year.—*Rast Goftar.*

MADRAS.

DEATH OF MR. J. F. GELL.—We very much regret to have to record the death, of Mr. J. F. Gell, nephew of the Bishop of Madras. He was a graduate (in honors, we believe,) of Cambridge. He had poor health in England, and came to this country, with the intention of remaining for two cold seasons with his uncle, but the climate seemed to agree with him, and he took readily to work out here. He held the appointment of tutor to the Ramnad Princes, and to a third minor, as well as the Pudducottah Jaghirdar for several years. His devotion to his pupils, and his work with them was intense. His first thought was always for them, and they throughly appreciated his devotion to them. If it be true that "he liveth long who liveth well," then Mr. J. F. Gell's length of life is not to be reckoned by the thirty-three years of his age. He will not soon be forgotten, either by Europeans or natives who knew anything of him. He will be buried next to his friend, the late Rev. Henry Pope, in the Cathedral cemetery.—*Mail.*

THE MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOW'S AND ORPHANS' FUND.—At the Madras High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan Mr. Spring Branson fild a petition on behalf of some of the subscribers of the Mount Soldiers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund to wind it up. Mr. Willie Grant opposed the application on behalf of some of the widows.

Mr. Branson said that the affairs of this institution had come to such a crisis that it was unworkable, and it was therefore deemed necessary to wind it up. The expenditure was gradually increasing, and it exceeded the receipts. The [illegible] expenditure to Rupees 10,38[illegible]. This showed that, while the income had decreased, the expenditure had increased. There was an attempt to rectify matters, but it was found utterly impossible to work the institution any longer, notwithstanding the reduction of pensions and the increase of subscriptions. There were 241 subscribers when the matter came before Mr. Justice Kindersly, and now the number had dwindled down to 164; it was in a state of bankruptcy, and it was therefore impossible to work it. Mr. Grant said that he appeared for the counter-petitioners and for one of the many widows, whose husband, it was said, only paid a small sum of money and that she had received a considerable sum in return. The Fund was established in 1830, and it worked without a hitch still the last few years. Pensions were paid regularly and no rules were modified till 1879 or in 1880. The petitioner was over the ages of subscribers, but were very careful not to give the ages of widows and the death-rate of widows. Mr. Justice Kernan observed that the fund was started for a certain purpose, and it was dedicated to that purpose, and it could not be wound it up without the consent of all parties. He said that he did not see any difference in the fund as it now stood and what it was before. The circumstances appeared to him to be better at present than what they were before. He would therefore refuse the application.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE FLOODS IN UMBALLA.—If well-accepted theories stand for anything, there should be sickness in Umballa after the recent floods. The natives generally are in a parlous state from their huts having been washed away. If the main cause of the disaster was, as we hear is the case the bursting of the bund on one side of the station from its having been out of repair, the householders who have sustained great losses in consequence, and are taxed to maintain the bund, should have a fair claim for compensation. We hear that they are likely to memorialise the Punjab Government on the subject.—*Pioneer.*

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT FRANKLAND.—The late Sergeant Frankland, who was murdered at Chirat on Sunday last, by a Pathan thief, was for some years Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry in his battalion, the 1st, South Lancashire Regiment. He leaves a widow and three children. One or two arrests have been made by the police, in connection with the murder; and it is to be hoped that the perpetrator will be discovered and punished.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE Calcutta papers continue to discuss with much spirit and warmth the dispute between the Bengal Government and the Municipality regarding the sanitation of the town. The *Indian Daily News* attributes the present state of tension between the Government and the Municipality to the injudiciousness of Mr. Justice Cunningham and the inexperience and overweening self-esteem "of Mr. Macaulay, one of the secretaries to the local Government. Regarding the proposal to appoint a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the town—a proposal which has since been carried out—the *Indian Daily News* says:—"If such a Commission be appointed it must mean, and it can only mean, that the Lieutenant-Governor renews, emphasises, and expresses in a stronger form than ever—in the strongest form possible to him—the censure he has already pronounced, and the condemnation he has already visited upon the Municipality. It will mean not co-operation, but supersession for wilful, long-persisted in, and obstinate abandonment of duty. It will tell the Commissioners that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, they do not know how to discharge the responsibilities laid upon them. It will tell them that they are a 'scandalous satire upon Local Self-Government' and that 'seventy-two men' are a great deal too many for good working. Well, this being so—and an appointment of a Commission under section 28 of the Act, after what has passed, must mean all this—what should the Commissioners do? If they retain office, they must by law acquiesce in the Commission, or ask to be superseded. In either case, their position is such as to bring shame home to every one who has tried, according to his lights, to do his duty. Out of this difficulty we see no way except resignation. The Government wants the Municipality out of the way. The Municipality thinks it better to move out of the way of the Secretariat of its own free-will, rather than be called upon to find funds for projects forced down its throat by an arbitrary, an unjust, an unreasonable, and, we do not hesitate to say, an illegal application of section 28. The fact is the Secretariat is proceeding upon the very false assumption, that it will either meet with no resistance, or that resistance will be feeble and easily overcome. It acts as if the Municipal Commissioners could pretend to any amount of self-respect, although it knows, and they know, they do not possess anything of the kind. Our impression is that the whole action of the Secretariat, from first to last, has been unconstitutional; and if the Lieutenant-Governor cannot keep the Secretariat in order, he must be prepared to find the thoughtlessness, the superficiality and the arbitrariness displayed in this Municipal quarrel producing similar scandals in other directions."

The *Englishman* remarks:—"No one asserts that they (the Commissioners) have done nothing; but it is proved that they have failed lamentably to realize the full extent of the obligations imposed upon them with respect to sanitation, or to take adequate measures for the reduction of preventible disease. The Commissioners and their supporters may talk boldly of independence, but when put upon their defence we have them acknowledging their subordination and appealing to his Honour for support. Even *in extremis*, however, we find their ruling passion strong. They do not hesitate to teach the Lieutenant-Governor his duty to protect the Corporation against partisan attacks. They were asked to co-operate with the Government: they have declined to do so."

The *Indian Mirror* writes:—"In sheer desperation the *Englishman* as the apologist of the Bengal Government, falls back on the former complaints against the executive staff of the Municipality as furnishing the only plausible plea for impeaching the action of the Corporation. This plea can really be of no avail to either the Government or the *Englishman*. Neither made a sign of stirring even a little finger, while the whole community were bitterly complaining of the neglect and worse of the Engineering Department, and while the Commissioners were being actually set at defiance by their own servants, when taken to task for their obvious shortcomings, and required to mend their ways. And it is this very journal that recommends and it is this very Government that contemplates, making the Commissioners the scapegoats of the sins of the Executive, after they have been atoned for by subsequent amendment, or actually condoned by the very silence and inaction of the Government and the clique which is egging the Government on its present wild and erratic course, which, if persisted in, will probably lead to a deadlock in the Municipal administration, which will be the crowning glory of Mr. Rivers Thompson's glorious rule over Bengal!"

The *Pioneer* says that the Commissioners' appeal to the Viceroy, will avail them nothing, for the authorities at the head quarters of Government are well acquainted with the insanitary state of the capital, and are practically at one with the Lieutenant-Governor in this important matter of sanitary reform." The Municipal Commissioners may resent the dignified rebuke administred by Mr. Rivers Thompson, and may still in their wrong-headedness decline to nominate any of their number to act on the Commission; but if they refuse to co-operate in any way with the Local Government they will justif to the full the severe strictures which have already been passed upon them. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we are convinced, the sympathy and support of every right-thinking man in the Calcutta community, and the firmness which he has shown in the face of factitious opposition will materially strengthen the position he has wisely taken up."

THE CONSULTATIVE LIQUIDATION OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

WE have had the pleasure of receiving information from London of arrangements for the liquidation of the Oriental Bank, which should be welcome alike to the creditors and shareholders of that institution. After mature consideration, it was resolved by those who are responsible for the interests of the shareholders, in communication with the liquidator, to recommend the nomination of a Committee of the following five gentlemen, viz., Sir John Douglas, late Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon, to represent the Colonial Office; Mr. J. D. Campbell, Agent for Sir R. Hart, and the Chinese Government, &c., and himself a considerable shareholder in the Bank; Mr. S. P. Lowe, of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., East India Agents; Mr. C. J. Nicholson, a shareholder in the old Bank, and a member of the Committee for starting the new Bank; and Mr. M. D. McEacharn, a shareholder and a member of the Court of Directors of the old Bank. Thus three out of the five members of the Committee are shareholders in the old Bank, and Mr. Lowe may be said to represent shareholders. The Colonial office is a large creditor on behalf of various Colonies; and the appointment of Sir John Douglas will probably have the desired effect of annulling claims to a first priority of payment, which have been made in some quarters by somewhat rapacious administrations. The Committee is a very well chosen one; and in addition to the assistance that the liquidator will obtain from its members, he has been assured unofficially, that he will receive from Mr. James Fraser, formerly of the house of Messrs. Ireland, Fraser and Co., of Mauritius, and a member of the late Court of Directors, the best advice available on the Bank's important interests in Mauritius. The liquidator will be relieved of much responsibility by the formation of this Committee, for it is arranged that he is not to sell the Bank's estates in Mauritius or Ceylon, unless in accordance with the advice of the Committee, or with the express sanction of the Judge. This is a most important provision that will protect the liquidator against the pressure that might be otherwise brought to bear upon him by creditors, to sell the estates for what they will fetch, without regard to the improving conditions of the two islands.

We have reason to believe that a considerable dividend will be paid [illegible] and that the call which will be made upon the proprietary will enable the liquidator to pay a second dividend a short time afterwards.—*Madras Mail.*

LAND REVENUE REFORMS.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the introduction of a scheme for allowing discount on instalments of paid in advance, had been issued:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH AUGUST 1884.

Read again the following paper:—

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 43-R., dated 29th August 1882, requesting the opinion of this Government on the subject of a proposal to allow discount on instalments of land revenue paid into a Government treasury in advance of the date on which it is due.

Government Resolution No. 6,429, dated 16th September 1882.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 6597, dated 2nd December, 1882.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.-88, dated 21st December 1882—Submitting his views on the scheme referred to in the letter of the Government of India cited above; and observing (paragraph 4), as regards the arrangement requisite for bringing the transactions to account, that he thinks the matter is one on which the Accountant General can best make suggestions.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. T.A.C.-17,607, dated 27th January 1883:—

"The Accountant General has the honour to report that he does not anticipate any necessity occurring for special arrangements. 'Over-collections' (which are collections over and above the due instalments) already occur in the accounts. So as it will be necessary to show those over-collections on which discount is to be allowed separately in the accounts, in view to the checking of the charge for discount, there should be a separate sub-heading of 'advance payments under discount,' and the charges for this interest (or discount) will have to be shown as a debit under some head to be prescribed by the Comptroller General (probably interest on service funds and other accounts). The question relates more particularly apparently to the Land Revenue Departmental accounts which are controlled by the Divisional Commissioners, but no difficulty, or necessity for special arrangements, seems to be involved."

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-373 dated 26th January 1883.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 670, dated 16th February 1883.

Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2073, dated 3rd April 1883:—

"As requested in your letter No. 43-R., dated 29th August 1882, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to communicate the views of this Government on the proposed scheme for allowing discount on instal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

THERE is very little variation in the commercial telegrams received from London, the general tone of the markets in which Bombay is more immediately concerned being quiet, with but little change in prices. The actual declaration of war between France and China, however, is of considerable moment, especially to our local mill industry, as even should hostilities, as most people anticipate, be both of limited duration and circumscribed in extent, business is bound to be seriously unsettled.

The only movement in stocks in London, as reported by Reuter, is a decline of ¼ in Rupee paper, Consols being still at 100⅞ and French Rentes at 107¼. In the Produce markets, Linseed is unchanged; Rapeseed flat and partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive; Wheat dull, with a decline of 1d. to 2d. per cental in Liverpool, and 6d. per quarter in London.

COTTON in Liverpool, both yesterday and to-day, closed quiet, the sales being estimated at 8,000 and 7,000 bales respectively, prices being unchanged, both on the spot and to arrive. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain unchanged at 10½ cents, but futures advanced 7 points yesterday and declined to the same extent to-day, owing probably to the want of response in Liverpool, where the declaration of war betwixt France and China must necessarily exercise an adverse effect.

The weekly figures which, as usual, we subjoin present no new features of special interest. The takings by the trade during the week have only been 45,000 bales, and the stock therefore is only reduced by 18,000 bales, making it 106,000 bales below last year. The total visible supply in the interval has decreased by 90,000 bales, and now stands 181,000 bales less than last, but 241,000 over the previous year. There is nothing in this to affect prices either way, but the movements of the American crop are now beginning to be worthy of attention. The receipts, it will be observed, are very small as compared with the two previous years, and as this means new cotton it shows that the crop is very backward, and a late crop is always subject to greater risks from unfavourable weather especially in the way of frost.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	3,000	10,000	6,300
,, Exports to U. K.	12,000	14,000	8,000
,, ,, Continent	3,000	2,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,803,000	5,938,000	4,643,300
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	2,398,000	2,828,000	2,262,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	1,417,000	1,824,000	1,248,000
,, Stock in the Ports	173,000	265,000	146,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,700,000	1,881,970	1,459,320
,, ,, Surats	693,000	518,960	691,410

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	808,000	908,570	653,800
,, London	64,000	48,900	69,480
American afloat	20,000	28,000	21,000
East Indian ,,	70,000	111,000	169,000
	962,000	1,099,470	913,280
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 3-16d.	5¾d.	7 3-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4 1-16d.	5¾d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.	2 1-16d.

We are still unable to report any alteration in the position of our local market. For export there is nothing at all doing, and prices remain nominally unchanged both for ready Cotton and futures.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain very dull, home advices being unfavourable to anything in the shape of new business.

FREIGHTS have undergone no change. The quotation for Liverpool is still 20s., and for continental ports 23s. 9d. to 25s. nominally; but there is no inquiry.

IMPORTS.—Piecegoods and Yarns are dull, but no lower. Metals are steady. Coals are quiet at revious quotations.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another inanimate day in sterling, with no movement in quotations either for ready or forward. We quote :

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet. Business has been done in Fours at Rs. 99 7-16 ready and Rs. 99⅜ forward, and of small pieces there are sellers at Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal at Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—A further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has again to be recorded in Spinning Mill shares, on which the China news has necessarily had a depressing influence. Other shares are generally unchanged, but we note a recovery of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divdend.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p.ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 do.	630
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	113
National Bank of India	37,330	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do.	883
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	41	£15	6-5-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90		1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾		570
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5		117
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.		510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½		760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..		35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		995
Budneira M'f'g Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..		280
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30		700
Connaught Mills	960	500	50	..		105
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40		760
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	nil		410
Empress S. & W. Co.	13,	500	all	Rs. 37		890
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500	45		795
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	5 0	20		510
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		490
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		800
Hingnaghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60		700
Hydrabad spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,200
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..		547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..		985
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..		455
Jaser Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 5		500
Jowras Bhatioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,135
Khandelsi	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3		815
Khatao Maskamjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45		900
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5		135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	16p.c.		£38550d
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		890
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60		1,295
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs. 12		235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,445
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		770
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		965
Oriental	4,000	62	625	Rs. 20		630
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14		245
Peoples of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18¾		245
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30		190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,425
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.		1,472
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.		260
Southern India	500	50	5 0	Rs. 20		400
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		650
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		765½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	..	195
Badman, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	10	Rs. 12		145
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10		138
Barton & Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	90	100		91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..		355
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1181	100	100	Rs. 5	A	106
					B	97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375		4,800
Do. New Shares	..	500	300	..		1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200		3,200
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.		104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	..		85
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..		
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..		
	1,000	100	75			123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.ct.		1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..		3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..		35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	800	500	200	36p. s.		325
Koug & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15		349
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.		23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	5	5 & 7½ p.ct.		52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	3	2	10 p.ct.		25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.		50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25,	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10		1,400
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.		102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,999	25	25	Rs. 1-8		14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11		1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15		170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2		79

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREEN—August 16, at Poona, the wife of W. B. Green, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—August 14, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr. R. Branson, of a daughter.
THURBURN—August 9, at Shekh Budin, Punjab, the wife of Captain J. W. Thurburn, R.E., of a son.
WINTLE—August 11, at "Arthur Lodge," Birrackpore, the wife of Charles M. Wintle, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a son.
WYLIE—August 13, at 12, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of E. D. Wylie, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRICHTON—August 7, at Darjeeling, Major Henry McVeagh Crichton, Royal Engineers, aged 45 years.
GELL—August 13, at Landon's Gardens, John Franklin Gell, son of the Rev. John Philip Gell, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, England.
HALLIDAY—July 23, at Bamandanga, Julpigoorie, from fever, William Halliday, Manager, Dooars Tea Co., Ld.
LAWRENCE—August 2, at Entally, Calcutta, Henry David Lawrence, Esq., aged 68 years. Leaving a widow and a large family to mourn his irreparable loss.
PASSANAH—August 10, at Pilibhit, Felicie, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Passanah.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1884.

THE declaration of war by China against France will take M. Ferry by surprise. The French Premier's confident statement some months since that nothing of the kind was to be anticipated, for China never declared war, shows that he was calculating on the extraordinary passivity of the Chinese character. Even on Friday he took a credit for 48,000,000 francs for "Tongking," declaring that it would strengthen the hands of the French Government in the negotiations about the Langson affair, which were then, he said, proceeding. That very day a telegram arrived in London from Hongkong, stating that China had definitively refused to pay the indemnity demanded, and had declared war against France. Presumably the declaration of war was the answer to the bombardment and occupation of Kelung. There can be little doubt now that the Chinese Government has made up its mind to fight the matter out. Whether it has at its disposal a force which can offer a serious resistance to the French, so that the immense resources of the Empire in the raw material of war can be gradually brought into play, we shall soon learn from events. It will be manifest to the French that they cannot allow the grass to grow under their feet in this war. They must strike not only heavily but quickly, if they do not desire to see the embarrassments which are inseparable from operations in that part of the world, become very serious complications indeed. The same telegram that announces the declaration of war mentions that France had declined an offer of mediation by England, Germany, and the United States. Those Powers have interests in the Far East which they will certainly not allow to be interfered with or endangered for any indefinite length of time. The French have in or near Tongking about sixteen thousand troops, only six hundred having been sent away to Madagascar. That number will be quite insufficient to make any real impression upon China. Forty thousand at least will be needed if a serious demonstration is to be attempted,—sixty thousand if success is to be made certain. The vote of less than two millions sterling, just made, will not go far, if the campaign is to be made on the necessary scale. As long as there was no actual declaration of war naval demonstrations along the coast might have been deemed sufficient, and the occupation of Foochow and other points would have acted as a slow pressure on the Chinese Government. But to compel peace a great deal more than this will be required. Will the French Chambers vote the money and the men required for the capture of Pekin? If they do, they must be greatly changed since the vote for sending an expedition of five thousand men to guard the Suez Canal was refused. M. Ferry may find his policy of adventure disagreeably crippled by a sudden accession of prudence on the part of the Assembly. His best hope now must be that by declaring war—contrary to her diplomatic traditions—China has given a slap in the face to France, which will rouse the French blood.

THE Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament gives prominence to two confessions of failure. Her Majesty's allusion to the non-success of the efforts of the European Powers "to devise means for restoring the financial equilibrium of Egypt" is only another way of admitting that the Egyptian policy of the Government has come to a deadlock from which an escape has yet to be found. But when Her Majesty's Ministers, through the medium of the speech from the Throne, express deep regret at the failure of their legislative programme, we recognize at once that this same failure has in great part been at least as much determined by policy as by fate. The history of the session, so far as legislation is concerned, is a blank record; but it is part of their policy that its very blankness should tell eloquently against their opponents. Only a strong Government—or at least a Government which deemed itself to be strong—could thus suddenly and defiantly have abandoned all its measures, because its opponents had resolved upon dictating the terms upon which one amongst them should be carried. "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus*" is a resolution which is taken at great risk, and the issue is usually disastrous. No one, however, seems to suppose that Mr. Gladstone has courted disaster by electing to lay before the country a barren record, rather than to carry some of the measures in his programme at the cost of acquiescing in the rejection of his reform policy by the House of Lords. He counts, indeed, upon an indemnity from public opinion against the legislative failure lamented in the Queen's speech; and there are as yet no evidences whatever that he is over-sanguine. It may, of course, be difficult to estimate the significance of the response that has already been given to the informal appeal which Ministers have made to public opinion against the House of Lords. We shall see later on how much confidence Lord Salisbury has in his own professions upon this subject. He distrusts "legislation by picnic." To him Hyde Park demonstrations, indignation meetings, and processes of that sort seem to be *quantités negligéables* in the problem of politics. Well, if he is as confident of that a few months hence as he professes to be now, he will know what to do. He will advise his party in the House of Commons to fight tooth and nail against the Franchise Bill when it again comes before them in the autumn session; he will advise his followers in the House of Lords to throw it out on the order for the second reading; and a general election soon after Christmas will deprive Lord Salisbury and the Prime Minister of all further occasion for quarrelling upon the question whether the constituencies want the Bill or not.

The truth appears to be that a session which offered many peculiarly favourable opportunities to the Opposition for attacking the Government has in no perceptible degree weakened the position of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The forces of disintegration may have been at work, but apparently not on their side. The majority, though they have been by no means submissive, have been quite as constant and confiding as a Ministerial majority in the fifth year of its career may be expected to be. There has been little to warrant the use of old-fashioned and familiar taunts about a "mechanical majority;" but, on the other hand, the Opposition have had little to encourage them in the belief that the ordinary ties of party discipline amongst the Liberals are materially weaker than they were when Mr. Gladstone's followers gathered around him in the ardour of their early love four years ago. Independent Liberals have grumbled and criticized rather more than they have ever done; but more than once they have given interesting illustrations of the old definition of an independent Liberal as one whose vote does not depend upon his opinions. If the Session has ended in a fashion which so singularly belies its beginning, we may look for the explanation of the fact in two directions. First, there is the remarkably disorganized condition of the Conservative party in the House of Commons; and then there is the even more weighty fact that, although the errors and shortcomings of the Government in Egypt have caused distrust and dissatisfaction even amongst the more faithful of their followers, they have been forgotten in the ardour for Parliamentary reform with which the tactics of the Conservative peers have inspired the Liberal party. Their zeal may be genuine or [illegible] deny its existence; and the great fact which confronts Lord Salisbury, and which in a very awkward way challenges an inquiry into the quality of his leadership, is that it is to tactics in the House of Lords that the unity and enthusiasm with which the Liberals appear before the constituencies in the re[illegible] are to be attributed.

There is something phenomenal in the temper of the Ministerial party, considering that, so far as the achievements of the session are concerned, there is absolutely nothing for the Government to take credit for. Their confidence, nevertheless, is intelligible enough. They have escaped imminent dangers which were generally expected to prove fatal to them. The Opposition has been overtaken by the very curse of divided counsels which they were threatened with. Things have not fallen out so disastrously in the Soudan as was expected. The Opposition have elected to stake everything on the very issue which will unite the Liberals, while the Conservatives themselves admit the principle of enfranchising the counties, and are not able to simulate any favour for Lord Salisbury's battle cry. The Government not unnaturally derives courage from the considerations which drive Lord Randolph Churchill to mutiny, and suggest to him the possibility and the duty of setting up as a Conservative Mahdi.

IT may be taken for granted that [illegible] is a telegraphic slip which gives the name of Mr. Parnell as that of the individual to whom 410 delegates at a convention in Boston have promised their support. The name should, of course, have been that of Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The Irish vote has hitherto been given as a rule to the Democratic candidate, but there are special reasons why they are now likely to try the other ticket. Mr. Blaine is generally considered to be the ablest politician in the United States—an American Beaconsfield—and he thinks it is time to give a new meaning to the famous Monroe doctrine. He holds that Canada on the one hand, and the West India Islands on the other, are needed to round off the dominion of the States and make it conterminous with North America. His views indeed go further. He regards South America as a sort of cabbage garden which should be anappurtenance of the Great Republic. He certainly had a hand at one time in the Chili-Peru difficulty, for he was unable to endure the complete triumph of Chili, which he considered to be more or less under English influence. The whole Western hemisphere would, in his opinion, make a reasonable Republic, able to take care of itself, and make Europe mind its own business. His spacious views are a great recommendation to him with a good many Americans, and for the Irish voters they have an especial charm. The Democrats are running Governor Cleveland for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Blaine, and unluckily for him the London press has praised him as a sensible, honest sort of a politician, a friend of peace, and of England, and every way a more eligible candidate than Mr. Blaine. A friendly leader to this effect, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few weeks ago, was wired out and circulated over the land next day to show that Cleveland was a "British" and not an "American" candidate. To counteract the effect of this upon enlightened opinion in the States, a "plank" was inserted in Governor Cleveland's "platform," stating that "instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand on behalf of American Democracy an American policy!" There has been a defection on the part of some of the Republicans from Mr. Blaine, but this, of course, would be more than counterbalanced if the Irish vote be withdrawn from the Democratic party and given to Mr. Blaine. The dynamiters early gave their valuable moral support to the statesman who is supposed to want to go for Canada and the West Indian Islands, but they are few and far between, luckily. The real question was how the pro-Parnellite Land Leaguers, who constitute the bulk of the Irish in America, would vote. The convention at Boston appears to have settled whatever doubt remained; 410 delegates have promised the support of those they represent to Mr. Blaine. That this politician will wave the Star-spangled Banner to some purpose if he gets elected—which now seems more than likely—is a matter which all Americans may bet their pile on; but that he will incontinently proceed to annex the Dominion and the West Indies the more simple of them only will believe once the excitement of the election is over.

DURING the past week there has been only light rain over the Bombay Presidency, the Berars, and Central India; but all other parts of India, and especially the hill stations on the North-west Himalayas, have had more or less wet weather. So far as Bombay itself is concerned, our last week's surmise that the August break in the rains might not be so long this year as last appears to have been correct: during the last two days there have been several showers which though short have been very heavy, and the fall registered at Colaba between 10 a.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. yesterday amounted to one inch fifty-seven cents. This comparatively heavy rain has caused the total during the past week to be above the normal. Early in the week there was good rain along the South Konkan coast, but the showers were not so heavy as to indicate the possibility of their having reached far inland; and we fear that those talukas of the Ahmednuggur, Sholapur, Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts which, notwithstanding the good rain which fell the week before last over the greater part of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country, escaped without any showers, will now have to bear continued scarcity until the rabi crops are gathered in. From the Presidency crop and season reports of the 12th instant, it appears there had been no rain at all in Navalgund, Nargund, and Ron talukas of the Dharwar district, and as these talukas have for several weeks been suffering more than any others from scarcity of drinking-water, their position now must be very bad. It would surely be wise in these and other precariously situated regions to make improved arrangements for storing water. The ordinary village *tallao*, made by putting a bund at one end of a scarcely perceptible undulation in the ground, has the minimum of depth with the maximum of evaporating surface, and in most cases there can be no doubt that more of the water is evaporated than is used by the people. Could not the Public Works Department introduce some improvements in the construction of these tanks? The points requiring attention seem undoubtedly to be an increase in the depth and a diminution of the area. Attention to the construction of tanks and wells has always been regarded by Orientals as a public virtue; and though in these days it might be considered superfluous to spend wealth on the mere show of masonry and architectural adornment, as used to be done in by-gone times, yet it would be well to emulate those times by giving more active attention to the matter. The village tank is of greater primary importance than even a railway, and is certainly not too homely an object for the application of the best principles of hydraulic engineering. But to come back to the immediate subject of the weather. The prospects of the next few weeks will be regarded with interest. The rainfall on this side of India is everywhere below the average; and it is now desirable that in most places it should remain so—for the season is so far advanced [illegible] heavy to damage both [illegible] crops. As to what are [illegible] it, would perhaps be [illegible] nion; at present the [illegible] verage from Cochin to

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The confusion of ideas which induces the native representatives to assert that Mr. Rivers Thompson is falsifying the principles of local self-government as laid down in the September Resolution of 1882 is excusable among men who can be said, perhaps with justice, to have commenced the study of representative institutions not twenty years ago. Such men are apt to keep facts in abeyance; such men do not reflect that their Municipality is a machinery erected under an express enactment to do a certain thing long before Lord Ripon made his effort to develop the Municipal spirit in the mofussil parts of India; in fine, do not reflect that the Local Government has never yielded up its privilege of control, and may at any time step in, *vice* the Commissioners, if the public health or welfare is at stake. Clearly, however, the public health or the public welfare must be shown to be in jeopardy before the Local Government steps in. Once it is proved that the Municipal Commissioners are in the position of men who have failed to carry out their contract, it is highly reasonable that some one else should step in and do the work. In reality, therefore, it is not a question of representative institutions at all.

Turning for a moment to the Delimitation Commission, there is no occasion to do more than touch on the subject. It cannot be put too strongly that no complications have occurred in the negotiations—negotiation, indeed, is done with, arrangements are now in hand—with either Afghanistan or Russia. And reason good; the three high contracting parties are entirely agreed that delimitation is opportune and prudent. There are to be sure some people here who know to the contrary. So simple a correspondent am I, that one friend nearly talked me into the belief that the annexation of Afghanistan was a matter but of days. And had it not been for the timely arrival of another who is a fine debater as well as very sound of wind, I had nearly given up Ameer Abdul Rahman for lost. Thus you may judge of what the uninstructed and irresponsible in Simla are liable to say; thus can a few garrulous alarmists stir the public to a harmful and groundless speculation.

Lay we aside *flow to politique* and turn to the nearer concerns of our station. There is much to say were your readers of the idle sort, were they idlers. They might listen to a criticism on our last concert; might hear of the symphonic at once *adagio* and *allegro*, *largo cantabile*, *minuette allegro*, and *presto*, but not too *presto* (so it described in the programme); might learn of a *débutante*, Miss Ryan, who sang "Laddie," was immediately *encored* and was immediately snatched up for *Patience*, in that play to [illegible] sick maiden; might hear of how Miss [illegible] introduced "Marguerite," a pattern [illegible] maidens for all time; and of how—[illegible] order to the later pieces on the [illegible] Stewart, I think, moved all our [illegible] delicious "Leaving yet loving" of [illegible] busy readers, I say, might have heard all [illegible] criticism, but that I am stubborn in a resolution to intrude on their attention; might, moreover, [illegible] here of several things besides—of how Cooch Behar paid a lakh of rupees to Drs. Harvey and McConnell from Calcutta to come up and see him through his typhoid fever; of how Cooch Behar is still alive and mending rapidly; of how our rainfall is defective owing to the Goorkha *chokra* putting tennis net carefully over the rain gauge; of how an officer of the Intelligence Branch is off on a secret mission, no one, not even himself, knows where; of how the Gugga elephant sat down in mid-stream and dipped and delayed the English *dawk*; of how the sun shone from 12 noon to 12-15 p.m. last Wednesday as ever was, and has since modestly retired; of how Jutogh had a landslip which killed two coolies; of how the only Thug extant in India has been the means of calling away Colonel Henderson, who is greatly concerned about such a curious relic; and of how a thousand more highly interesting things have occurred, as to which I am in profound ignorance, and therefore unable to enlighten you.

NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, [illegible]

ORDINARY mortals, [illegible]

[illegible] terms did not include [illegible] defined as I now find it in [illegible] notion of a "recess" was a [illegible] hear the word, and I call to [illegible] hollow" on top of the stairs of my lodging-house in Bury-street, or I remember the song of the favourite poet of my early youth, "*Marmoreo supesi sedere recessa*"; but I have never pictured to myself a dozen or so railway survey engineers, weary of their labours in the jungles, set down in the midst of the busy haunts of sociality, and exchanging the level and the chain for tennis and the light fantastic. Yet this is what the Engineer-in-Chief of the Saugor-Kutuee-Bilaspore Railway means when he says that he and his large staff of executives, assistants, and subordinates, have come for the hot weather and rains to "recess" in Jubbulpore. I must be excused for not understanding it at first, but I do see now that the expression under criticism, *Plus chaut in recessu quam fronte promittit*.

As a consequence there is, I believe, not one empty bungalow in the station at present. Most cantonments in the plains will between April and October show many quarters uninhabited, owing to the flittings to the hill-tops; but such is seldom our case. There is no hot weather in Jubbulpore, and beyond the small contingent which we send to Pachmarhi—our own sanitarium—during its one week of the season, generally in May, scarcely any of our people turn their backs upon us to seek more genial air, except on leave or transfer. The climate of the place, for India, is certainly good. But that [illegible] may have something to grumble at in the weather, I must add that Jupiter Pluvius has been just a little too generous to us lately, if we would retain our reputation for perfect climate. The total number of inches which is said to have fallen since the monsoon burst has now reached sixty, or rather more than the average annual rainfall. Yet in spite of our natural advantages we are not a highly favoured station in other respects. The wheels of our social chariot often stick in the mud, and all our little brothers and sisters do not frolic hand-in-hand round our maypole. Somehow or other, we are a slow place and lack life and energy and go, especially when the number of the residents is taken into account. But a little sunshine has just peeped through the clouds, and it is to be hoped that bright cheerful weather will soon be ours. The Leicestershire Regiment having gone into their new messhouse, or rather their old house newly arranged, have already thrown open their doors twice from 9 to 12 p. m., and intend to continue their hospitality, in like fashion, every other week. The 13th Madras Native Infantry have continued their afternoon entertainments (also every fortnight) without interruption, and the residents are now arranging for a Cinderella evening twice a month, so that dancers should be satisfied. The cricket club is, I understand, to be resuscitated, the lawn-tennis club put on a new footing, and our Gymkhana generally to get a new lease of life.

It is perhaps as well that our house should be set in order before the cold season comes, as then we shall see many changes. Both of our regiments are to march, and no doubt the pack of civil cards will then be shuffled. Changes in this line have in fact already commenced. Mr. Nedham, C. S., who has been acting here for some time as Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to Nagpore, where he has taken charge of the Small Cause Court. He is regretted by everybody. Before you receive this, too, Colonel and Mrs. Ricketts will have left for Hoshungabad, as he will receive charge of the Hoshungabad division to-morrow or the next day from Mr. Howell, who departs on privilege leave by the outgoing mail. Colonel Ricketts goes to return no more, the appointment of Additional Commissioner being now definitely abolished. This will throw considerable extra work upon the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nagpore divisions, to whom the holder of this appointment acted as a sort of assistant. It is not clearly understood whether this change has been brought about by a further desire of Government to do things "on the cheap," as they have done here in the matter of the Cantonment Magistracy, which has been tacked on to an Assistant Commissionership, or whether the arrangement is temporary and reasonable. Anyhow a Gordian knot has been cut by this settlement of the question, for there was more than one candidate for the appointment, and who was to fill it was a question already exercising many minds. Colonel W[illegible] Deputy Commissioner of Raipore, was, it [illegible] whispered, already on his way from the other of the Provinces to take up the post. And neighbours to a man inquired, why bring an [illegible] so far? Have we not a Deputy Commissioner [illegible] the spot quite able, and willing too, to step [illegible] higher? Then there were the clamorous claims of a family who believe and insist upon it that these Provinces, and all that they contain in the way of official plums, were created and made for their special delectation and purpose. Now, all hopes are dashed to the ground, whether by accident or design deponent cannot say, whatever deponent may think.

One word about the sleeping babe or beauty mentioned in the letter of your Nagpore correspondent. I have taken pains to interview the case. It will not rank with those occasional deceptions which at home are practised upon the credulous by "fasting Emmas" and "sleeping Susans," but if it is intended to found any appeal to the charitable on this case by relation of the story, it might be as well for you to know that the child is suffering from a case of water-on-the-brain, with no very peculiar symptoms.

A very edifying dispute has been going on here for the last two years about the status of the high school for Christian boys—the Government on the one hand contending for absolute control, which a local and self-elected committee say rests with them. The question at issue has become quite notorious here, and outsiders learn that high feeling, if not high words, finds place at the meetings of the managers of the institution. Meantime, of course, the school is suffering, and the number of scholars considerably decreased. While on matters educational, I might mention that Mr. Colin Brown, Inspector-General of Education, C. P., recently returned from leave, has been here during the last week arranging the detail of the new Morris Memorial College. It will be, as far as I can gather, a division of the present Jubbulpore [illegible] No new blood is to be introduced into the teaching staff, nor is it likely that [illegible] advanced standard. The thing [illegible] it is there [illegible] I [illegible] that [illegible] pro[illegible]

[illegible] up the little known country south of Hazaribagh, and would pass about half way between Durandah and Chaibassa, leaving Lohardugger also considerably to the north. After quitting Chota Nagpore it would pass through Barrabhum and Purulia, and thence right through two of our Bengal districts, Bankoorah and Hooghly, which would profit greatly by the increased means of traffic.

With the exception of the Amarkantak range, near Sohagpore, and the hills between Durandah and Chaibassa, it would meet with no mountains worth speaking of, and would traverse an almost level country; while as regards fluvial obstacles, it would not cross a single great river, and would only encounter three or four moderate-sized streams till it got to Bishenpore. After that it would have to cross the Dalkisur and the Damudah. But these rivers would have to be encountered by any railway which approaches the direct route at all nearly, or in fact which goes south of Ranigange; and the proposed route would cross these rivers much higher up than the direct line *vid* Midnapore could hope to do. This latter would cross the Damudah 30 miles lower down, and only about 20 miles from its mouth, while the Jubbulpore and Hooghly route would cross it more than 50 miles from its mouth, where it is a comparatively unimportant obstacle. If the main mail route of the future between Bomb

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

FRENCH VOTE OF CREDIT.

PARIS, AUGUST 15.

The French Chamber of Deputies to-day voted by a large majority a Tongking credit for 48,000,000 francs.

M. Ferry said that the vote would strengthen the French Government in the negotiations which are still proceeding with the Chinese Government with regard to the Langson affair.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE BY CHINA.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Hongkong, stating that the French Government have declined the offer of mediation with China from England, Germany, and the United States.

The Chinese Government have definitively refused to pay the indemnity demanded, and have declared war against France.

Six thousand Chinese troops have been landed at Hoihow, and large masses of troops are stationed on the Kwangsi frontier.

AUGUST 17, NOON.

The news contained in the telegram to the *Times* yesterday that China has declared war with France, has not yet been confirmed.

The Chinese Government on the 14th instant addressed a note to the diplomatic body at Pekin, in which they protested against the action of the French, and invoked their mediation with a view to an amicable settlement.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL NEWS.

THE VICTORIAN BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 16.

The Victorian budget shows a balance to the good of over a quarter million, chiefly due to the extraordinary improvement in the railway revenue. The estimated revenue next year is nearly six-and-a-half millions; the new taxation consists of an addition of two shillings per gallon on spirits. The public works account still shows a balance on the wrong side. The redemption loan is to be [illegible] year. The proposed loan [illegible]

[illegible]K.

[illegible]overnment will [illegible] in the Oriental [illegible] the associated

[illegible]ENT.

[illegible]rom Indian tr[illegible]

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

The report of the Victorian Commission on the Calcutta Exhibition shows a balance out of the sum voted by Parliament. Evidence is afforded of the beneficial effect on the trade between India and Australia.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DISSENSIONS.

The differences in the Presbyterian body continue, and the Separation Bill is being proceeded with.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The New South Wales assembly is considering the Land Bill. The Duke of Manchester is in-[illegible] the [illegible]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Assembly has resolved to pay its members £200 per annum. The Land Bill is also under their consideration.

QUEENSLAND.

There is a great rush to Silverton mines. The Queensland Parliament has decided to ask the Queen to constitute a Federal Council. A Bill has been introduced shortening the duration of Parliament from five to three years.

TASMANIA.

The Tasmanian House of Parliament has passed Federal resolutions, and have the Land Bill under discussion. The revenue is satisfactory. Severe earthquakes have taken place, but no damage has resulted. A large public meeting was held at Hobart to protest against the Government Reform Bill. The mining industry is good.

NEW ZEALAND.

The general election resulted in all members but Mr. Dick being re-elected.

THE HYDERABAD VISITORS TO POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

The Nizam's Revenue Minister, Nawab Mooneer ul Mooik, accompanied by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, visited Guneshkhind and played a game or two at lawn-tennis on Saturday evening.

THE POONA REGATTA.

For the Poona annual regatta challenge fours the crews are—Poona: LeQuesne, Barber, LeMeaurier, and Ommaney; Bombay: Bayley, Mackay, Arthur, and Stewart; Madras: Kelly, Armitage, Imyly, and Travers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH VOTE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15.

At the Irish National League Convention held at Boston to-day, 410 delegates promised to give their support to Mr. Parnell [Mr. Blaine?]

THE FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

CAIRO, AUGUST 16.

The Mudir of Dongola has collected a large body of men and camels to assist the British steamers on passing the cataracts on the Nile.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, AUGUST 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday.

SUEZ, AUGUST 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Total week's sales of cotton	45,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	35,000	"
" " Surats	7,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	806,000	"
" " Surats	207,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	64,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½	" "	83½
3	" Consols for account	100⅜
3½	" Sterling Loan	107½
4½	" French Rentes	107⅜
Bar Silver		50⅜

Arrival.—Colombo.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Adelaide mail closes for Mauritius on Monday, 18th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, August 15.

10 p.m.	78·9

SATURDAY, August 16.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	0·2
4 p.m.	78·7
10 p.m.	78·8

SUNDAY, August 17.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	80·9

WE hear that the total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpoora up to Friday evening was 103½ inches.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay will be held at 5-30 p. m. to-day at Mazagon Castle, the residence of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for the election of a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the place of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, resigned. Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban is to be proposed for election to fill the vacancy.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company held on Saturday last, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, the directors' report was adopted and the statement of accounts approved. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared, a sum of Rs. 2,572 being carried to the reserve fund. Messrs. Jinshaw Manockjee Petit and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors. A rather lively discussion was raised by Mr. Payne, solicitor, who censured the directors for want of prudence in having insured the premises of the Bombay Ice Factory, lately burned down by fire, at Rs. 1,25,000, the maximum sum allowed by the articles of association of the insurance company. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, entered into a long explanation in reply to Mr. Payne's remarks, showing that insurance on ice factories was generally considered a fair risk, and that the rate of insurance charged in the instance of the Bombay Ice Factory was 1½ per cent., being about three times as much as that paid by other ice factories in India employing the same process as the local ice factory. Since the occurrence of the fire, a good deal of correspondence had taken place, and the opinion had been obtained from London that, as regarded the question of risk, the use of ether in ice factories could very well be compared to the use of gas in ordinary dwelling-houses at home. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., a member of the board, vindicated the action of the directors and remarked that the tanks at the ice factory were always full of water; but that, unfortunately, at the time of the fire, there was a stoppage of the general water-supply, and water was not to be had even for the purpose of manufacturing ice.

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon has been received at Goa ordering all the available European troops to embark at once for Mozambique, where, it appears, some troubles are expected. In consequence of this intimation a steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company has been sent for to convey the troops to that station.

CHOLERA has broken out at Ecossim and Penga de Franca (Goa), where five fatal cases have occurred. It appears that the disease has been imported by Hindoo pilgrims who have just returned from Pondery, where cholera is prevalent.

FROM a memorandum of the Revenue and Agricultural Department regarding the Indian wheat harvest of [illegible] which we publish in another col[illegible] 1884, it is that the yield per acre in [illegible]mum, it appears this year is reported [illegible] the Bombay Presidency [illegible]rage. The acreage [illegible]ed to be generally above the av[illegible] average except in appears to have been up to the [illegible] average yield Sind, where, however, there was a [illegible] this Presi[illegible]. The area ordinarily under wheat in [illegible] on this dency is about 1·6 million acres, and [illegible] two basis the yield this year is estimated [illegible] million quarters.

[illegible] units in the Afghan Boundary Commission are at last having attention paid to them. The followers that will accompany Colonel Ridgeway's party to Sarrakhs are to be properly clad, so as to enable them to withstand the rigours of the Turkoman climate, and a Commissariat officer has accordingly been despatched in hot haste from Allahabad to Buxar jail to arrange for the making-up of their clothing. The Secretary of State has, according to our Simla correspondent, sanctioned only a limited quantity of champagne for the Commission; perhaps the Government of India may see their way to balancing this curtailment of 'comforts' by the grant of an extra blanket all round."

DR. SCULLY, of the Calcutta Mint, who was originally selected to accompany the Delimitation Commission on the scientific staff, is unable to go, and it is stated that Surgeon-Major Aitchison, an accomplished naturalist, has now been appointed. An up-country paper says that some native botanical collectors, trained at Saharunpur, will probably be placed under Dr. Aitchison's orders.

THE Allahabad paper announces that Captain P. J. Maitland, of the Intelligence Branch, who left Simla a few days ago on a mission to Biluchistan, makes for Mushki to prospect alternative routes in case it should be determined to send the Demarcation Commission *via* Mushki and the Helmund to Western Afghanistan, without passing through Peshin and Kandahar.

SHAH JEHAN, the chief of the Zhob Valley, appears at last to be really alarmed by the preparations which the Government of India are making to punish him for his delinquencies. At any rate he appears to be much more respectful in his bearing towards the British officers, and to have laid aside a good deal of the swagger which he indulged in before he became convinced of the earnestness of the Government of India. The Allahabad paper gives currency to a rumour that Shah Jehan would be only too glad to settle his differences with the British Government now that he sees all the preparations for an expedition into Zhob being completed. But he has not the moral courage to take the first step of tendering submission. It is now considered probable that the 1st Native Infantry, which was to have taken part in the Zhob Valley operations as a part of the Punjab Frontier Force column, will join Sir O. Tanner at Quetta.

THE Allahabad paper reports that Mr. O. T. Duke, the Political Agent of Kelat, is still at Mastung with the Sarawan and Jalawan Sirdars. The different disputes between the Jalawans have been nearly settled; but, as a great deal of blood has been shed, both parties have expressed an intention of coming into Quetta, and of making the Agent to the Governor-General arbitrator between them before finally agreeing to the terms of the settlement. Khan Jehan Khan of Chakansar, who recently paid a visit to Quetta, has gone back to his home on the banks of the Helmund.

WE gather from a correspondence in an up-country paper that the Amir of Kabul lately sent an agent to Quetta and Mastung to purchase camels for His Highness. Unfortunately the agent "fell among thieves" who robbed him of some Rs. 9,000. The robbery occurred within Brahui limits, and the case is now being investigated by the Sirdars of that tribe in council, who have promised the Governor-General's Agent to refund the amount plundered. This was not the first robbery of the kind. In January last, when the 1st Bombay Lancers were on their way here to relieve the 1st Sind Horse, Captain Hay of that regiment was relieved of property to the value of Rs. 3,000 at Sir-i-ab, seven miles from Quetta. For a long time no clue to the thieves could be found, but they have now been traced to Kandahar, and the Governor of that city has promised to make a full inquiry into the case.

FURTHER particulars about the sad accident to Lieutenant Birdwood, of the Royal Artillery, which occurred at Duki have reached Quetta. It appears that, while galloping after a pig his horse stumbled and fell, and unfortunately rolled over on to him, completely crushing in one side of his body. The case was hopeless from the first, and the injured officer died the next morning. "The deceased," says a correspondent, "was very much liked during the time that he was stationed up here with his battery, and everyone was shocked to hear of his untimely death."

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who had gone to Simla, was to return to Indore on Thursday.

A TELEGRAM from Naini Tal mentions the death under distressing circumstances of Captain Cumine, of the East Surrey Regiment—one of the regiments under orders to proceed to Egypt. It seems that as the unfortunate officer was riding on duty to the Depôt he and his pony were precipitated over the road bordering a deep ravine. Captain Cumine's body was recovered next morning. Death, it is said, must have been instantaneous. The accident has cast a gloom over Naini Tal, and all gaieties are postponed.

MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, who, it is believed, is the heir to the title and estates of Lauderdale, is now Political Agent at Chirkari, in Central India. Major Maitland was originally in the 4th Hussars, and joined the Staff Corps in 1869.

DR. JOHN BRADSHAW, whose name is not unknown on this side of India in connection with the editing of educational works, has just brought out a small volume in continuation of the Madon, series of English Readers. It is intended to be a text-book for boys preparing for Matriculatiras and contains selections from English prose and verse. A considerable amount of judgment and taste seems to have been exercised in the choice of the pieces introduced, none of which are too difficult for the capacities of those for whom the book is intended. In the selection of the poetical pieces the compiler has sought to introduce native schoolboys to some of the gems of English poetry with which they are not likely to be otherwise acquainted. Amongst these may be mentioned Kingsley's "Three fishers went sailing;" the touching episode of Ginevra (Rogers); Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith," the address to the ocean and the description of the eve of Waterloo from "Childe Harold;" the "Spanish Champion" by Mrs. Hemans, and those exquisite lines of Wordsworth beginning

"She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight."

The prose pieces have evidently been selected with a view to their supplying some useful general knowledge, and are of the most varied nature. Passages from the works of scientific men and historians, from books of travels and political and social essays all contribute to this end. An appendix gives the passages that have been set for paraphrase in the Madras Matriculation examinations since 1870.

A SCHOOLMASTER, writing in the *Spectator*, gives the following copy of verses, written in good faith by a boy of ten in response to an order to his form-fellows to write poems on the Tay-bridge disaster:—

"Now it nears the dreadful place,
Death is staring in its face,
But wince not, budge not, gallant stoker,
Near the fire stand with your poker.

Now the wind blows loud and strong,
Shaking all the bridge along,
But wince not, budge not, &c.

Then there comes an awful crash,
And with it a dreadful smash,
But wince not, budge not, &c.

Down sinks the train into the deep,
Many gentle mothers weep,
But wince not, budge not, &c.

On the next day were divers sent,
On bringing up dead bodies bent,
But wince not, budge not, &c.

Several bodies there were found,
But every one of them was drowned,
But wince not, budge not, gallant stoker,
Near the fire stand with your poker."

We may expect a great patriotic poem from the gifted boy who wrote these lines, when he is ten or fifteen years older.

HITHERTO the appointment of natives to the Survey Department has not been made the subject of a special rule. In order to place the question of native employment on a regular footing, a rule has recently been made that in future for every three Europeans one native shall be appointed to the department.

THE *Indian Daily News* asks why Drs. Harvey and McConnell were recently permitted to proceed to Simla at a moment's notice to attend on the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, without any arrangements being made to supply their places in Calcutta during their absence. "Their official duties," it [illegible] and many of them [illegible] addition burdened with a large and lucrative private practice. Had these gentlemen been sent for even to Bankipore, their absence would have caused inconvenience; but to summon them to Simla, 1,100 miles distaat, appears to us to be unusual and unwarrantable."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"When the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces returns to his post a couple of months hence, a good man, his *locum tenens*, seems in some danger of going a-begging. But in November, Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary in the Revenue Department, takes short furlough, which will probably provide for Mr. Crosthwaite's non-return. Later on the Chief Commissioner of Assam goes home, which opens another vista; though it is understood that Mr. Elliott, who was to have left in January, is now undecided in his movements."

THE last has not yet been heard of the case in which Mr. Francis, the manager of a tea plantation in Assam, was accused—falsely accused as the evidence proved—of causing the death of a coolie woman. According to one of the Calcutta papers it has been decided to prosecute some of the witnesses who gave evidence during the hearing of the cases. The *Englishman* says:—"We consider, therefore, that it is the duty of the planting community in general, as well as of the agents in Calcutta who manage such concerns, to come forward liberally with subscriptions to enable Mr. Francis not only to prove his entire innocence of the charges brought against him—that has already been done by his acquittal—but also to enable him to prove the facilities in getting up such false charges against independent and isolated Europeans."

THE following particulars have reached Lahore regarding the murder of Sergeant Frankland at Cherat:—Colour Sergeant Frankland, of the 40th Regiment, and his wife were asleep in a tent, when they were aroused by a noise. Sergeant Frankland preceiving a man bending over an open box, the contents of which he was rummaging—immediately jumped out of bed and attacked the thief. The latter had his knife ready, and a terrible scuffle ensued; during which the sergeant was wounded, but not mortally. The thief managed to break loose for a moment, and got outside the tent door, when the sergeant closed with him again. After struggling for some little time, the thief made a fatal thrust with his knife, and poor Frankland was mortally wounded. Mrs. Frankland was an eye-witness of the whole fight, and her cries brought two soldiers to the rescue. They, however, came too late: the thief, having killed his victim, fled for dear life. He left behind him a knife and a blanket: but otherwise there is no clue.

THE *Indian Mirror* publishes the following telegram from London:—"At a successful public breakfast in London at which several members of Parliament and others interested in India were present to consider and discuss Indian questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson presiding, the Member for Bradford strongly urged that, with a view to represent the interests of India in the House of Commons, a native of that country like Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose should immediately stand as a candidate for an English constituency. The proposal was warmly received by all present, and has since been cordially supported by the London *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following promotions have been made with the sanction of the Government of India, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Low, C. B., Deputy Commissary General for Transport, on furlough:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, to officiate as Deputy Commissary-General for Transport; Lieutenant-Colonel S. Beckett, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary-General for Transport; Major L. T. Bishop, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, Captain S. D Turnbull, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class; Lieutenant C. J. E. A. McArthur, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned in place of Major E. C. Elliston, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, on furlough:—Lieutenant E. M. Nedham, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class; Lieutenant J. Willcocks, 1st Battalion the Leinster Regiment, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class.

CAPTAIN J. GORDON, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Jullunder, is about proceeding on two months' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN J. WALKER, Paymaster, Army Pay Department, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Dinapore, is proceeding on two months' leave to Kashmere.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL J. READE, it is expected, will be transferred shortly from the Peshawur District to the administrative charge of the Sirhind Division, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Hassard, C.B., whose five years' duty in this country expired last June. Dr. Hassard is at present on three months' leave at Kasauli.

THE Lahore paper says:—Should His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught return to England in March next, giving up the command of the Meerut Division, Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson will be transferred to Meerut from Allahabad, leaving the Allahabad Division open for the Duke's successor on the Divisional staff, who will be of the British service.

THE Royal Irish Regiment, which is under orders to proceed to Egypt, arrived in India from Malta in 1874, and afterwards served on the Khyber side during the Afghan War: more recently their 2nd Battalion distinguished itself at Tel-el-Kebir. The battalion now under orders for Egypt is well up to war strength, and will not require drafts from England to enable it to take the field. According to existing arrangements, it will leave Meerut on the 20th, and travel by rail to Bombay. A telegram from Mussoorie states that the Duke of Connaught was to leave that station for Meerut on Friday to see the regiment start. The place of the Royal Irish at Meerut will not be filled up, and the station consequently will be left without British infantry for the time being. The Scottish Rifles at Cawnpore will supply two companies to relieve the detachment at Fatehgar. The East Surrey Regiment arrived in India in 1871: it took part in the first Afghan campaign on the Kandahar side. The regiment which would relieve it in ordinary course is the Seaforth Highlanders, now at Lucknow; but it is probable that as a temporary arrangement a wing of the Connaught Rangers from Ranikhet will be sent to Bareilly.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that the paymasters of several regiments are declining to pay the extra Rs. 100 a month to Majors who have served their three years in that rank. "This is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction, as to everyone but the paymasters, the warrant seems perfectly clear upon this point."

THE Allahabad paper says it is not unlikely that qualifying tests for promotion to the rank of Surgeon Major and also perhaps that of Brigade Surgeon will shortly be introduced, "A difficulty," it is remarked, "will arise in dealing with the officers in civil employ, inasmuch as the examination will deal principally with the treatment of European troops, as to which the officer in charge of a minor civil station may fairly plead the want of any means of gaining experience. It has been suggested that this difficulty may be got over, by substituting for some of the more technical questions a certificate, to be signed by two Civilians or other residents of not less than fifteen years' standing, to the effect that the candidate has to the best of their knowledge and belief occupied some of his leisure in the study of his profession, and has been skilful and attentive in the discharge of his duties in private practice."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, August 16.—The barometric depression noticed over Behar and Chota Nagpur yesterday has travelled slowly to the west and north-westward, and now apparently lies near Allahabad. It occasions a decrease of pressure at Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, and Sutna; but in all other parts of India there has been an increase. The wind appears to have undergone some change. In the Central Provinces it has veered towards the north-west, while in parts of Gujarat and the Punjab, on the contrary, it has backed towards [illegible] and in the neighbourhood of the depression a well-marked cyclonic circulation exists. Reports to-day show apparently further restriction in the rainfall area. With the exception of slight showers on the west coast and at Belgaum, Satara, and Mercara, rain seems to have been confined to Northern and Eastern India. It has fallen in Burmah, Bengal, Assam, North West-Provinces, Eastern Punjab, and the stations of Jubbulpore and Sutna. At the latter station the fall was heavy. The weather remains very cloudy except in the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Sutna, 9 inches; Allahabad, Darjeeling, and Moulmein, over 2 inches; Chakrata, Ranikhet, Roorkee, Aligarh, Benares, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Patna, Gya, Burdwan, Jubbulpur, and Akyab, about 1 inch. Previously:—Jaunpur had 5 inches; Bahraich, Sibsagar, and Gya, over 1 inch.

AUGUST 17.—The reports to-day are very few, but apparently show that the barometric changes of the past day are slight and irregular. The depression noticed over Chota Nagpore and Behar still exists there, while small subsidiary disturbances are apparently forming over East Bengal. The wind is unchanged except that at Calcutta; it has altered to west-north-west, and at False Point to west. Rain has fallen at some stations in the west, rather heavily at Bombay and Jubbulpore and in Burma, Bengal and the lower part of the N. W. P. Elsewhere rain is seemingly absent, but reports are too few to allow of accurate definition of distribution. Rain to-day:—Hamirpur, 2½ inches; Calcutta, Bombay, and Moulmein, over 1½ inch; Gya, over ½ inch. Previously, Cawnpore, Hazaribagh and Gauhati, over 2 inches; Rai Bareilly and Jaunpore, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registd..	41	09	46	83	44	46	43	84
Aug. 15. Friday	0	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 16. Saturday	0	97	0	92	0	15	0	60
" 17. Sunday	..	..	0	60	1	38	0	69
Total	42	27	48	35	45	99	45	13
Corresponding date last year	54	65	57	64	55	20	61	60

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to M. S. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Reading at 10 a.m. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·930	84·5	WSW	34	0·00
Surat	·766	85·0	SW	23	0·00
Bombay	·815	79·0	W	16	1·57
Rutnagherry	·856	83·3	SW	18	0·93
Karwar	·907	74·6	W Sng	..	0·23
Mangalore	·929	82·4	W	6	0·23
Calicut	...	Not	received	..	..
Cochin	·902	81·0	WNW moderate	..	0·00
Masulipatam	·763	89·8	WNW	22	0·00
Madras	·807	89·8	NW	32	0·00
Negapatam	·855	86·9	SW	8	0·00

A MILITARY EXPERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perceive that your local contemporary, though it poses as an authority in military matters, has twice alluded in its columns to a corps which it designates as the Royal East Surrey Regiment. As there is no such regiment in the British Army, I would recommend the *Times of India* to give up puzzling its readers by attempts to call battalions by their territorial titles and to adhere in future to the old phraseology, which, I am glad to say, is still to be found in the pages of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. We then shall not have to turn to our Army Lists to find out whether a telegram refers to the 2nd Queen's or the 70th Regiment.

Bombay, August—16. G.

VOLUNTEERING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with "Sergeant" that the want of rifle butts near Bombay is a great drawback to Volunteering. The amount of "fagging," perseverance, and expense requisite to become an efficient marksman within the town and island of Bombay is more than can be imagined by those who have not tried the experiment; but these difficulties obtained three or four years ago, when the sporting spirit of the corps was very keen, and it therefore goes to show that, notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way, there are many of the members willing to meet them, if they were only encouraged to do so. Again, my remarks do not apply to the Bombay Volunteers alone, but to Volunteers in the Presidency, the absence of whom at the last Central Rifle Meeting reflected, I consider, great discredit on the corps. Out of a muster roll of over two thousand volunteers, there were only five or six representatives at the last rifle meeting, and neither of the corps thought it unbecoming not to have a representative there to compete for the three trophies open to them, and, if I mistake not, two out of the three were carried away by sepoys firing with Snider rifles.

The cause of this must be looked for further than the inconvenience of getting to the rifle butts. In many places in England it is far more difficult to get a range than in Bombay, but that does not prevent the Volunteer marksmen from swarming to all meetings of note, and making scores that are the wonder of the world.

The fact is that Volunteering requires nursing. When you cannot command a man, he must be persuaded; and if you can neither do the one nor the other, the result will be *nil*. The officers should be the employers of labour, who are not only willing to be inconvenienced by the occasional absence of their employés at drills and rifle ranges, but should be the first to persuade them to be absent for such a purpose. Their influence should extend beyond their subordinates, and influence other employers also. If any officer finds he has no such influence, he should resign and make room for another who would be of use; no officer should be permitted to retain his commission if he is unable or unwilling to render that support to the corps which might be reasonably expected from his social position.

The Government of India pay a large permanent staff to train and look after the Volunteer Corps. It might be interesting to inquire what is done by them. If it is to be judged by results—and it is difficult to see how else it can be judged—the absence of Volunteers from the Presidency rifle meeting does not say very much for them.

I have no wish to cast reflections on anybody, but as a sincere supporter of the Volunteer movement I desire to draw attention in time to what seems to me very bad symptoms of decay. Those, who are, so to speak, in charge of the patient should endeavour to resist these symptoms, and infuse some of that spirit into the Volunteer movement which is absolutely essential to its existence.

SCRUTATOR.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It is with profound regret that I have to announce the death from consumption of Nawab Abdool Diller Khan of Savanur, which took place on the 11th instant. He had been suffering from consumption for 12 months past, during which he was under the treatment of both European and native doctors. He was educated in the Rajkumar colleges at Rajkot and Kolhapore, and was entrusted with the administration of the Savanur State in June, 1883. He had scarcely exercised the powers for three months when symptoms of consumption manifested themselves. He lost strength rapidly, and was confined to his bed for the last two months. He took a keen interest in the management of his little State, and had endeared himself to the ryots by his solicitude for their well-being. For the period of sixteen years before his accession to the gadi, the State was administered by a Political Agent, and the long absence of a Raja made his subjects love Abdul Diller Khan all the more. The Nawab leaves no male issue, his only child being a daughter, who is four months old. Disputes are not unlikely to arise as to the succession. At present the State is administered by a dewan whose services were lent at the [illegible]

THE POLICE TRIAL AT POONA.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 15.

THE Session Court was crowded this afternoon, when Dr. Pollen announced his decision in what has been locally known as "the police torture case." As soon as the four accused had been placed in the dock, for they have been liberated on bail since their committal, the Government prosecutor asked if that would be the proper time to prove the previous conviction against the first of the accused, the chief constable of Khed, and we learned at once the conclusion at which the court had arrived from Dr. Pollen's answer, which was that the judgment would render such proof unnecessary. The accused were then informed by Dr. Pollen that he found it was not proved by the evidence that they or any of them caused hurt to Bhau Parit for the purpose of extorting information. He agreed with assessor No. 1 that the evidence in the case was not to be relied upon. The circumstances of the case were suspicious, but he found nothing proved, for the reasons stated in his judgment. The four men made a profound salaam to his honour as they learned they were acquitted, and there were expressions of approval from their friends.

Dr. Pollen's judgment was to the following effect:—The four accused are charged with an offence under section 330 of the Penal Code. The point for decision is whether the accused or any of them caused hurt to one Bhau Parit for the purpose of extorting information from him. Accused No. 1 was the chief constable or fouzdar of Khed taluka. Accused No. 2 is the kulkarni of Chakan, a large village in the said taluka. Accused No. 3 is a cultivator of Chakan and a member of the Patilki watan. Accused No. 4 is a police constable of Khed. The facts which are undisputed or which for the purpose of this inquiry are not challenged by the defence are as follows:—Early in December last a theft was reported as having occurred at the house of one Bahadur Vani, at Chakan. The fouzdar of Khed and one other policeman went to Chakan to make inquiries. Certain inhabitants of Chakan, including accused Nos. 2 and 3, were associated in the inquiry. As is usual on such occasions, the suspicious or damaged characters at Chakan were called up by the police and questioned. Among these was Bhau Parit, who, having been previously convicted, was a suspicious character. All through the magisterial inquiries which preceded this trial the accused denied that they had called up Bhau Parit; it is now practically admitted by the defence that Bhau Parit was called up along with the other black sheep of the village, and, however open to objection the evidence may be in other respects, I see no reason to doubt the truth of the statement made by many witnesses, not only now, but immediately after the occurrence, that Bhau Parit was sent for by the police in connection with the inquiry, and that he was for some time detained by them either in custody or under surveillance. He was, according to the prosecution, sent for on Sunday, the 9th December, and he returned to his house on the morning of Monday, the 10th. He died after mid night on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th, in his own house, and after daybreak his body was taken by his relations to the village chowadee. The fouzdar was still in the village at that time. Bhau Parit's wife on the same day went to Khed, which is seven miles from Chakan, and made a complaint to the Mamlatdar, who is also a first-class magistrate. She reached Khed after 1 p.m., and the Mamlatdar, having taken down her statement on the spot, at once set out for Chakan to hold an investigation. He was accompanied by the hospital assistant in charge of the Khed dispensary, who had himself received a message from the fouzdar summoning him to Chakan. The fouzdar had also summoned another hospital assistant from the dispensary of Alandi, a village some five miles from Khed in another direction. The Mamlatdar arrived at Chakan soon after 3 p.m., the medical man from Alandi having arrived some time before him. He proceeded to inspect the body and hold an inquiry, taking down the evidence of the relations of the deceased and other persons. The two hospital assistants by his orders made a *post mortem* examination of the body; and then an inquest was held, the verdict being that the death occurred from natural causes, and was not the result of violence. The Mamlatdar, having completed his inquiry, gave orders for the disposal of the body, returned to Khed the same evening, and on the 15th made a full report in English to the sub-divisional magistrate, in which he acquitted the police of having used violence to Bhau, although he censured the fouzdar for other misconduct in the matter. Some days after this a brother of the deceased, Genu, addressed numerous petitions to different authorities, including the High Court, the Sessions Court, the District Magistrate, and the subdivisional magistrate, accusing the police of having caused his brother's death. The result of this was that a further inquiry was held by Mr. Beatty, Assistant Superintendent of Police, aided by Rao Bahadur Hari Narayen, Inspector of Police. They recorded a large number of depositions, and a report was made exonerating the local police. Genu again made further petitions, and then a regular magisterial inquiry was made by the Assistant Collector and first-class magistrate, Mr. Snow, under the orders of the District Magistrate, and the four accused were put into the dock. Eventually Mr. Snow discharged the accused. On the application, however, of the complainant, the Sessions Judge sent for the record and after calling for some further evidence, directed that the accused should be formally committed for trial by the Sessions Court. The case has now been referred to me as Joint Sessions Judge. I have given the foregoing sketch to explain the various stages through which the case has passed and to account for the delay that has ensued. I now proceed to state the case which the prosecution put forward, and the facts which they seek to prove in the Sessions Court. They say that Bhau Parit was summoned to the chowadee on Sunday, the 9th December, in the afternoon; that he was kept there in custody; that at about 4 p.m. he was taken into a house called Kasar's Wada (or Tankasi), where the fouzdar and other police were putting up; that he was there beaten and otherwise ill-treated; that he was taken back to the chowatee and detained there; that he was taken at 4 p. m. by the accused to a Mahomedan burial-ground, called Syed's Durga, outside the village, and that he was there again ill-treated by the police, along with another suspect named Kema Vani; that he was then taken back to a place near the chowadee, where he spent the night groaning; that early next morning he was carried in a wretched plight by some police constables to his own house and there deposited; that he then complained of having been beaten by the accused, and that he vomited blood; that there were marks of violence on his body; that he died from the effects of the beating, though previously he had been in good health; and, finally, that after the departure of the Mamlatdar the dead body was burned by order of the fouzdar, although according to the custom of the Parit caste bodies are always buried. The complainant and other relatives of the deceased further state that they wished to take the dead body to Poona for examination by the Civil Surgeon; that they also wished to send it to Pet, where the 1st Assistant Collector was camped, and that they had sent it part of the way in a cart for this purpose; that they objected to the body being dissected by the native doctors; that *post mortem* examination was not properly held; that the inquiry by the Mamlatdar was incomplete and one-sided; that they were not allowed to tell all they knew before the Mamlatdar or before the Assistant Superintendent of Police, or before the committing magistrate, and they insinuate that the abovenamed officers, together with the two native hospital assistants, have all entered into a sort of conspiracy to shield the police from the consequences of their illegal and violent acts. It will be necess

Mamlatdar and native doctors and the Assistant Superintendent of Police of a design to screen the accused. The same fault ran through most of the evidence called for the prosecution. I am unable to point to any morsel of evidence implicating the accused or directly connecting them or any of them with particular acts of violence or ill-treatment to Bhau Paret, and to say that that evidence appears to me true. On the contrary, all such evidence appears to be distinctly false. The real fact seems to be that from the very outset there was nothing against the police but strong suspicion. The simple undisputed circumstances of the case are in themselves undoubtedly suspicious, but they do not amount to proof of guilt on the part of the individual accused. The Mamlatdar made a very careful inquiry on the spot immediately after Bhau's death, and there are several indications to show that the Mamlatdar had his own suspicions, and that he was in no way partial to the police; but nothing definite came of that inquiry. From the character of the evidence that has come before me, I am inclined to believe that it has been fabricated in a reckless and unscrupulous manner by persons behind the nominal complainant, to gratify malice against some of the accused. I therefore concur with the assessor (Mr. Bhandarkar) in his view of the evidence, and I am unable to agree in the opinion of the other assessor which seems to be based on sentiment and not on a calm judicial appreciation of the evidence. There are two points remaining to be noticed—namely, the cause of Bhau Paret's death and the alleged burning of the body. The medical evidence, which is the only reliable evidence on the point, establishes that there were no marks of injury externally or internally. The liver is found to be abnormally large, and no other cause of death is assigned. This evidence does not help us in any way to connect the death with the alleged beating. With regard to the burning of the body there are several points to be considered. The first is whether burial is the custom of the Paret case, the second is if so, whether the body of Bhau Paret was burned, and the third question is whether the body was burned by the orders of the accused or any of them, and against the wishes of the relatives of the deceased. On none of these points is there such clear and distinct evidence as one might expect in a criminal prosecution of this kind. The complainant Genu and his sister Chima are the principal witnesses in all those matters, and it would be unsafe to place reliance on the evidence of such witnesses as these two have proved themselves to be. They had no hesitation in uttering falsehoods on many other points in connection with this inquiry, and there is no guarantee that they are witnesses of truth in regard to the particular matter now referred to. The point, however, loses most of its importance when I find that none of the acts of violence imputed to different accused persons are proved by any evidence on which I can implicitly rely as being truthful or free from the suspicion of having been fabricated. The case against the accused really rests, as it did from the beginning, on suspicion and on suspicion only. The Court therefore concurring with the assessor no. 1 and differing from the assessor no. 2 as regards the first three accused, finds that the accused nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not guilty of the offence described in the charge, and directs that they be acquitted and discharged.

SOME POLITICAL SPEECHES.

LORD SALISBURY.

THE Marquis of Salisbury on July 22 visited Sheffield, in order to speak at a great Conservative meeting in the Drill hall. He said:—I am addressing you at a critical moment of public affairs. The significant character of this juncture has been brought before you in a very forcible manner during the last two weeks. We have suddenly had all the measures which Parliament has been laboriously dealing with during the last few months thrown violently aside, for no reason, that I could find, except that of the Prime Minister behaving like a man who had met with some domestic quarrel and broken all his crockery to show how much he felt it. Now we see great processions going about the country, and a good deal of excitement. Up to this time all bills dealing with reform have consisted of two parts. They have all had an enfranchisement part and a redistribution part. For the first time the two have been separated. I need hardly explain that if you were to cut up a country into constituencies, and there is a small majority on one side, you can if you like so distribute that majority that all the members for all the constituencies shall be returned upon one side. We are told that we do not like the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer. It is an assertion based on no opinion expressed by any Conservative authority. It is a pure invention, and it is not only an invention, but it is an improbable invention. The House of Lords is often accused of having a large number of members in it who are interested in land. Well, the mere fact that they are interested in land should show you that they are not averse to the admission of the agricultural labourer to the franchise. (Hear, hear.) We have got near the end of Parliament. We say that if this franchise Bill is passed this year, we have no sort of security that a tolerable Redistribution Bill will be passed next year, and next year is the last year which, according to the Constitutional usages, the Government can sit. But why, then, was there this difficulty? The reason is very important, because you will be told up and down the country that there is a Ministry burning for enfranchisement, and that they have only been impeded by the wickedness of the House of Lords. But this Ministry, burning for enfranchisement, has left the question to itself for four years. We have been informed by Mr. Gladstone—(great hooting and cheering)—that he wishes to coerce both the Conservative minority in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords in dealing with the Redistribution Bill. He had wished to make the arrangement such that he might tell them. "You must take my Redistribution Bill, or else you shall have none at all and you shall have the Enfranchisement Bill, with all its absurdities and anomalies, without any Redistribution Bill." I am told that the House of Lords must never interfere with the decision of a large majority of the House of Commons. But consider for a moment what power you will be giving to any existing House of Commons, to any particular majority that may have been got together by false promises, or any accidental circumstances, to change their constitution as they like. Of course, the party which is supreme now can make its predominance perpetual, and the only check to such an action is the interference of the second Chamber. People are very fond of bringing into this controversy the question as to the proper character of the House of Lords. The matter before us is whether the House of Lords itself, under existing circumstances, has done right. It seems to me that the constitution of the House of Lords has nothing to do with the question (Cheers). Whether we are a right body or not, whether we are rightly constituted or not, is not the question to consider (Cheers). I shall be perfectly ready to meet any one to discuss the question as to whether the House of Lords is or is not debased body for second chamber. I believe it is. The business of the House of Lords to act something in the manner a fly wheel does in ordinary mechanism. Its business is to prevent irregular advances—too rapid advance even if that is effected at the cost of a certain amount of loss of force and of delay. The Ministry profess to appeal to public opinion, but they will not come to the constituencies—to the polling booth, where alone the public opinion of [illegible]men can be pronounced. They dare [illegible]nglish-They imagine 30,000 Radicals going [illegible] not do so, selves in London on a given day to amuse themopinion of the country (laughter) expresses the public is not the way in which [illegible]aughter and cheers). That (Cheers) [illegible]uch a progressive, cultured, and [illegible]determines the opinions of its citizens [illegible]. Nothing could have been more good-[illegible]oured than the multitudes of their own partizans whom they have summoned into the streets to keep them in countenance (laughter). But the appeal to the streets; the attempt at legislation by picnic—(great laughter and loud cheers again and again renewed)—that has its dangerous side as well (Hear, hear). There is no more hopeless condition in which a popularly-governed State can be plunged than when its policy is decided by demonstration held in the streets of the metropolis ("Hear, hear," and cheers). A party can speak by processions and demonstrations, but the nation can only speak at the polling-booths, and resists any attempt to substitute the counterfeit voice which is manufactured by the caucus.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, was present on July 22, at a public meeting at the Athenæum, King's Lynn in support of the candidature of Lord Cranbourne, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, who, on rising, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, said: Before Parliament at present are questions of the very highest and greatest magnitude, and particularly that of the representation of the people and the position of the House of Lords (hear, hear). We all desire the extension of the franchise, so as to bring in a just number of persons into the electorate that can be done consistently with the safety of the Constitution (cheers). I do not exaggerate—I am not using my own words when I say that redistribution of power is even more important than enfranchisement to the constituencies (cheers). That is a doctrine which I learnt many years ago from Mr. Bright. Accordingly we, the Conservatives, unfortunately a melancholy minority, have been asking that the Government shall deal with this question as a whole, and that they should not give us an imperfect but a complete measure of reform (cheers). I am quite unable to say what are the excuses that the Government have for attempting to get out of the obligation. They say, indeed, that they have not had time in the session which is now drawing to a close—that they had no time to discuss and settle the whole of this great question. (A voice: "Nor have they had.") Well, gentlemen, it is a question of such vast importance that I am not going to dispute whether it might have been necessary to take longer than a single session to finish it. But I do not think that they have made all the effort that they might and ought to have made in the present session to finish it (cheers.) You are told that the redistribution of seats may be safely left to the honour of the Government. I never wish to question the honour of my opponents, and I am far from saying that the present Government did not sincerely mean what they say. (No.) Well, I do believe them when they intend to bring in a Redistribution bill as soon as they have passed their Franchise bill, but we say we will not be content with buying a pig in a poke (laughter and cheers). We must know what it is they are asking us to do before we tamper with the time-honoured Constitution of the country (cheers). There are those who go about saying that the House of Lords have set themselves against the people, and have thrown out the Reform bill (A voice: "So they have.") No they have not (cheers). They have done nothing of the sort renewed cheers. They have not set themselves again the people—a voice: "They have"—but against the Government is a very different thing (loud cheers.) That bill is not thrown out even now: it is in the power of the Government, if they will but listen to rational counsel, to keep the bill alive—(cheers)—by undertaking to deal with the whole subject before it becomes law. It is only by misrepresentation that people can be brought to believe the contrary (cheers). This system of misrepresentation is not now on the part of the present Government. They practised it very liberally and freely against Lord Beaconsfield (cheers). They constantly misrepresented every word that fell from him and that fell from his colleagues, and they misrepresented their actions, and they have persevered in the same course of misrepresentation since. They have tried in every way they can, directly or indirectly, in the House or out of the House, by insinuation or direct statement, to make us believe that the Peers are the enemies of the people, and that Lord Salisbury in particular is the enemy of the people. Lord Salisbury, indeed! (Cries of "Oh, oh,") Can any one who cries "Oh, oh," give a reason for doing so? You know perfectly well you cannot. Lord Salisbury is a man with whom I have been associated for many years in public life, and honestly I can say that I have never known one who has kindlier feelings towards the people, and who has worked more for their benefit; in fact, at this present moment he is laboring with great effect for that great object, the improvement of the dwellings of the people, which is a far more practical object than half the measures the Government is putting forward (cheers).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE last house dinner of the season was held at the Devonshire club on July 13, when Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., took the chair, and the company included Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. The latter gentleman, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that a bill which would have given Middlesex from 20,000 to 25,000 additional voters, had been rejected by the House of Lords, or rather, he should say, having regard to the susceptibilities of the Peers for verbal accuracy on the part of their opponents, that the bill was now in a state of suspended animation—(laughter)—in consequence of the arbitrary action of Lord Salisbury and those heriditary legislators who followed his lead, with more or less reluctance (laughter). The plain issue to be submitted, no sophistry, however ingenious, could obscure, and no misrepresentation, however mendacious, could explain away (cheers.) He (Mr. Chamberlain) could not honestly say that he regretted the action of Lord Salisbury or the conflict which he had precipitated. It was a conflict which was always imminent, and it would decide once for all the supremacy of popular rights over personal privilege (cheers). Victory was certain in the end—(cheers)—and in the meantime such a stimulus would be given to Liberal principles and Liberal policy has had not been seen in the lifetime of the present generation (cheers). The circumstances were grave and exceptional, for a whole session had been wasted. What obstruction in the House of Commons had failed to compass, the fell swoop of obstruction in the House of Lord had entirely accomplished (hear, hear). The conclusion arrived at by the House of Commons had been contemptuously ignored, and a bill ardently desired by the great majority of the people had been laid on the shelf. He did not think that the people of this country were in a humour to be mocked by epigrams however polished they might be (cheers). It was all very well to talk of "legislation by picnic:" but, although "legislation by picnic" might not be altogether a desirable thing, "obstruction by privilege" was an unmitigated nuisance (loud cheers). It was not to be borne by freemen who were proud of and who deserved their freedom. Lord Salisbury had expressed a complaint about the great demonstration of Monday,—the most remarkable ever known—he (the speaker) believed in the history of England. He said it was so orderly, so good-tempered, so good-humoured (cheers). Did Lord Salisbury wish future demonstrations to be otherwise (cheers)? He wished that when Lord Salisbury next spoke he would be a little more explicit, and say exactly what kind and amount of violent pressure he required, and what was the nature of the demonstration which would convince him of the unwisdom of further resistance to the people (cheers). Speaking at Sheffield, protected and limited as all such meetings were by ticket invitations, he thought fit to denounce the opinion of the streets and to say that it was manufactured by the Caucus. He (the speaker) expected Lord Salisbury would be very glad to know the secret of its manufacture (laughter). Lord Salisbury, the chief and patron of the Conservative organisation, of whose internal proceedings the public had so much information through party dissension denounced the Caucus! That was a spectacle than which none more edifying had been presented since Satan was seen denouncing sin (much laughter). It was said, "You cannot coerce the House of Lords." The people who had threatened them were the Tory members—Mr. James Lowther—(laughter)—and Mr. Chaplin, who told the Carlton meeting that the support of the Tories would be withdrawn from the hereditary Chamber unless they pursued to the end of the battle from which those prudent champions had slunk away. Mr. Chaplin could only be compared to a hero in one of the Anti-Jacobite ballads—

"Poor John was a valient captain,
In battles much delighting;
He fled full soon, on the 1st of June,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
mind c was another [illegible] Lord Salisbury's protestations for the extension of the franchise. He said he insisted upon an appeal to the country what country did he want to appeal to? If he trusted the people, and above all those two millions of people who were capable citizens and were waiting for enfranchisement, why did he seek to exclude them from the appeal he was so anxious to make (cheers)?

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office (Head-quarters.)
Poona, August 15 1884.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Poona Horse—Lieut A W Forbes, Squad Officer, to be Adjt, vice Lieut Minchin who has resigned the appointment.

1st Regt N I—Lieut C H U Price, Offig Wing Officer 9th N I, to officiate as Wing Officer.

5th Regt N I, L I—Lieut R Southey, S C, Offig Wing officer 12th N I, to be Wing Officer.

12th Regt N I—Lieut H Welman, S C, offig Wing Officer and Qr-mr, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut C L H Cox, S C, offig Wing Officer, 5th N L I, to Wing Officer.

14th Regt N I—Lieut W O M Mosse, offig Wing Officer 9th N I to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

17th Regt N I—Lieut C W F Whyte, Offig Wing Officer 28th N I to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

19th Regt N I—Jamadar Laik Sing to be Native Adjt with effect from the 4th August 1884, vice Sheikh Meera Bux promoted.

With reference to G O C No 108 of the 9th May 1884, Lieut A A Graves, is directed to rejoin the 20th N I.

Surgn V E Hunter, in medical charge Station Hospital, Sasagarth, is transferred to general duty Quetta District, travelling expeditiously under Clause 214a 514 (I) Transport Regulations Parts I and II.

Major J T Watling, Asst Qr-mr Genl, is transferred from the Mhow Division to the Bombay Dist, and Capt G C Swayne, Offig Asst Qr-mr Genl, from the Bombay Dist to the Mhow Divn under the operation of Transport Regulations Part II, Para 514 (j).

Under instructions from His Excellency the C-in-C in India Surgn G B Hickson, A M D will embark with the 1st Batalion Royal Irish Regt proceeding to Egypt in the s s Hankow, on the 26th instant.

Surgns Major C W Watling and G Ashton, Army Medl Dept will embark with the 2nd Batn East Surrey Regt proceeding to Egypt in the s s Himalaya on the 8th Sepir 1884.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th August 1884:—

Capt W B Ferris, SC, 2nd in command, Kolapur Infy, and ex-officio Assist Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Color Serjt C Parker, B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the best shot amongst the volunteers of this Presidency for the year 1883-84, with a score of 202 points has been awarded the medal sanctioned by Clause 100 India Army Circulars of 1880.

Surg A Milne, I M S was in Medl charge of the 14th Regt N I, from 15th to 27th June 1884 inclusive.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut Col J F Chapman, for six months, for six months, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Major A H Maclean (B Battery 2nd Brigade) for six months, on medical certificate.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th August as compared with that for the 5th August:—

Liabilities.	Aug. 5. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,436	4	4	41,59,436	4	4
Treasury Balances	2,19,55,442	0	10	2,15,76,890	10	7
Other Deposits	2,14,37,628	1	6	2,15,72,035	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,27,515	1	0	5,24,186	1	2
Sundries	12,36,619	9	10	12,14,222	14	1
Rs...	6,93,16,641	1	6	6,88,47,771	8	0

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,20,742	0	0	84,86,612	0	0
Other authorized Investments	43,71,856	0	0	42,96,312	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	88,55,415	0	10	90,07,402	13	3
Credits on do.	63,82,954	13	8	65,22,203	10	1
Bills Discounted	1,40,62,077	14	9	1,34,25,613	1	7
Balances with other Banks	7,49,287	6	5	7,45,602	7	0
Bullion	2,036	4	0	1,547	8	0
Dead Stock	11,80,712	3	2	11,77,728	0	10
Stamps	9,422	14	0	8,821	14	0
Sundries	7,44,651	4	4	7,39,188	11	2
Cash at Head Office	83,36,876	0	7	4,44,11,092	9	11
Do. at Branches	1,64,11,221	3	9	2,44,36,678	14	1
Rs...	6,93,16,641	1	6	6,88,47,771	8	0

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Angio-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Atrato, 2,005 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, sailed on the 16th instant for Havre with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Bolckow 839 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 226 chests opium, and 21 deck passengers.

THE ship County of Haddington, 1,865 tons, Captain William Fordyce, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Cardiff, (16th May), with a cargo of 2,747½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Henry Bolckow(s)	Pierre	Bussorah, August 1.
	Cy. Haddington	Fordyce	Cardiff, May 16.
	A. Rhahman	Husson	Hoodeda, Aug. 4.
17	Java (s)	Gellett	Mozambique, July 20
	Bagdad (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Aug. 14.
	Kashgar	Blake	Hongkong, July 26.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer China, to Genoa, &c.
" Henry Balckow, to Persian Gulf.
" Columbian, to Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
12 Shahjehan (s) ..... Bullock ..... Colombo, August 5.
13 Record ..... Forbes ..... Rio de Janeiro, June 14.
Monarch ..... Richardson ..... New York, April 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 13.—Steamer Tibre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
14 Mary MacMaster ..... Buenos Ayres.
15 Rajah of Cochin ..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
13 Clan Macarthur (s) ..... Calcutta.
Clan Grant (s) ..... London.
14 Nuddea (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—9 cases aniline dye, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 10 cases aniline dye, Treebhowan Tuljeekchand.
Verona s—1 bogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.
Pekin s—7 bales wall paper, A. C. Tyebally.
Alnmore s—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 10 cases medicines, Joosubaosman.
Lombardy s—12 cases hooks, the Byculla Club.
Khedive s—4 cases still hocks, Bodger Waterton and Co.
Thames s—12 cases port, the Chartered Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—15 cases clocks, Mahamed Adumjee.
Clan Munro s—100 barrels roll sulphur, Hemraj Khimjee; 50 runlets coal tar and 50 barrells rosin, Abdoolally Moosajee; 50 drums linseed oil, A. Abdool Hoosein; 250 drums linseed oil Vincent Soares; 9 bales paper Balcrusna Sahbs and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munro s—99 runlets cool tar, Currimje Moosajee; 20 barrels cylinder oil, Abdool Ashdown and Co; 5 crates earthenwares, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 14 cases polished plate glass, Dawoodbhoy Allybhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—2 cases glasswares, Hassum Ahmed.
Berenice s—4 cases aniline dye, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM VENICE.

Lombardy s—58 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Dawardson.
Nizam s—13 cases beads Choothrnmull Bhugree.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 15th August, 1884.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·712
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of air	89
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·0
maximum mperature of [illegible] (4 p.m.)	83·7
[illegible] do. do.	[illegible]
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	119
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during the month	2·15
" " " year	41·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th.	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Nimo, Col., Asst. Supt. Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 15.

Royds, Major, S. W. Borderers, on exchange, from Wellington.

AUGUST 16.

Watts, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 17.

Poole, Major, 5th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all especiable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be not evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion was the inventor of chloroform other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for effectual and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Dr. King, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems as cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, ron hness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. In a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 2s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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Genuine Turkish Tobacco and Cigarette Manufactory.

Awarded Gold Medal and First Class Certificate at the International Exhibition, Calcutta.

CIGAR, CIGARETTE CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c., &c.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from. Mild, Aromatic, and full Flavoured.

1. Duke of Connaught's extra flowers	Rs. 4 0 per 100		6. Sir J. Fergusson (pressed)	Rs. 3 0 per 100	
2. Sir Henry Thomson's (Hygiene) with Cotton plugs	" 4 0 "		7. Alpha	" 2 8 "	
3. Bosphorus	" 3 8 "		8. Prince of Wales	" 2 0 "	
4. Finos (Lady)	" 3 0 "		9. Prince Boris	" 2 0 "	
5. Imperial	" 3 0 "		10. Victoria	" 1 8 "	
			11. Sultan	" 1 4 "	
			12. Larosa	" 1 0 "	

N.B.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest, and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb	Rs. 12 0	Tobacco No. 2 per lb	Rs. 6 0
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Trabucos Alexandrie	per box of 25 Rs.	3 0	El Callope	per box of 50 Rs.	5 8
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Zenobia, spotted	" 100 "	8 0	100	"	4 0
Java	" 100 "	4 8	Flor de Selika	per box of 50 "	5 0

These Cigars have all been selected personally by me, and are guaranteed to be of the finest quality obtainable. Best Manilla, Dindigal, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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Cash. Per case.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.	Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
	BORDEAUX.—RED.					BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
38 4	Chateau Lafi[illegible]	36 0	38 0	26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne	28 8	30 0
36 4	Chateau Mouton	36 0	38 0	17 12	19 12	Chablis	18 8	20 8
30 12	Chateau Rauzan	30 0	32 0			CHAMPAGNE.		
27 12	Chateau Palmer	27 0	29 0	55 8	58 8	Wachter & Co.'s " Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
25 0	Chateau Larose	24 0	26 0	54 8	57 8	Finest Dry Sparkling	57 0	60 8
23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0		33 0	Do do per hamper of 24 half-pints		34 8
19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0	54 0	56 8	Perinet and Fils	56 0	59
18 0	St. Etephe	16 8	18 8	54 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee.	56 0	...
15 8	Medoc	14 0	16 0	53 0	...	Heidsick's dry Monopole	55 0	...
13 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8	32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's)	34 0	36 0
29 0	Sparkling Red Claret	27 0	30 0	25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	28 8
	BORDEAUX.—WHITE.					PORT.		
26 0	Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0	36 4	...	Old Crusted	38 0	...
21 0	Barsac	20 0	22 0	26 4	28 4	Invalids' ...gold capsule	27 8	29 8
17 8	Graves	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	Deemer Wine, black capsule.	23 0	25 0
	BURGUNDY.—RED.			19 4	21 4	A good full Wine red	20 0	22 0
35 0	Chambertin	34 8	36 8	14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ...green "	15 0	17 0
32 12	Nuits	32 0	34 0	23 0	...	Sacramental Wine	24 0	...
24 8	Volnay	23 8	25 8	32 8	34 8	Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0
21 4	Beaune	20 0	22 0					
21 4	Macon	20 0	22 0					
42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8					

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THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
IN GOLD,
Rs. 200, 185, 1[illegible]0, 90, 80, 55, 45.
IN SILVER,
Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-chains of various patterns from Rs. 14 to 55.

MASSIVE NECKLETS.

[illegible]old Beaded, Embossed Band, Gothic and other pretty patterns, priced from Rs. 125 to 350.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS.

Size No.	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12.
[illegible]in ..... Rs.	20,	22,	24,	28,	34,	40,	46,	56,	62,	68,	86,	108.
[illegible]ngraved... Rs.	24,	25,	29,	32,	38,	50,	58,	65,	72,	78,	100,	118.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Same as above, from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
"Mizpah" Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
"A. E. I." Lockets Monogram, Rs. 15, 16.

August 11, 1884.

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

[illegible]N consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S [illegible]IANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

[illegible]ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class [illegible]atalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' [illegible]SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' [illegible]SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,

FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (—), "", ½, &c. &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.

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Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
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Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 75 0
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Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 100 0
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Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 50 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 50 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 50 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	" 50 0
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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

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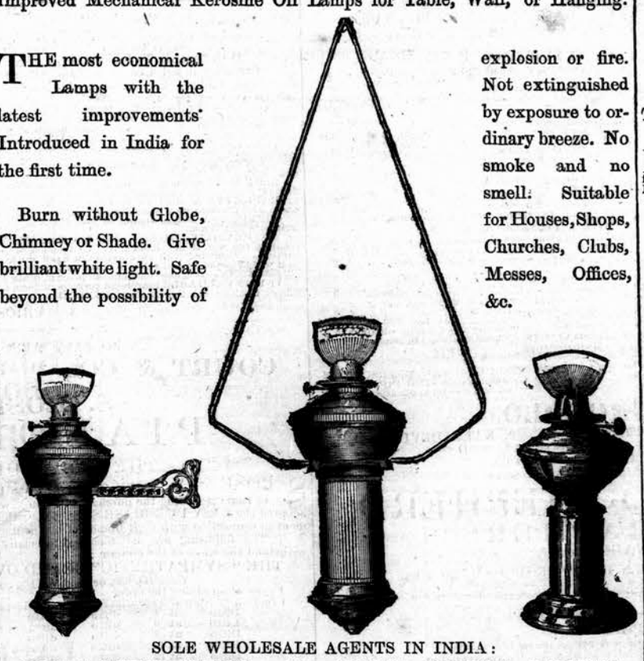

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